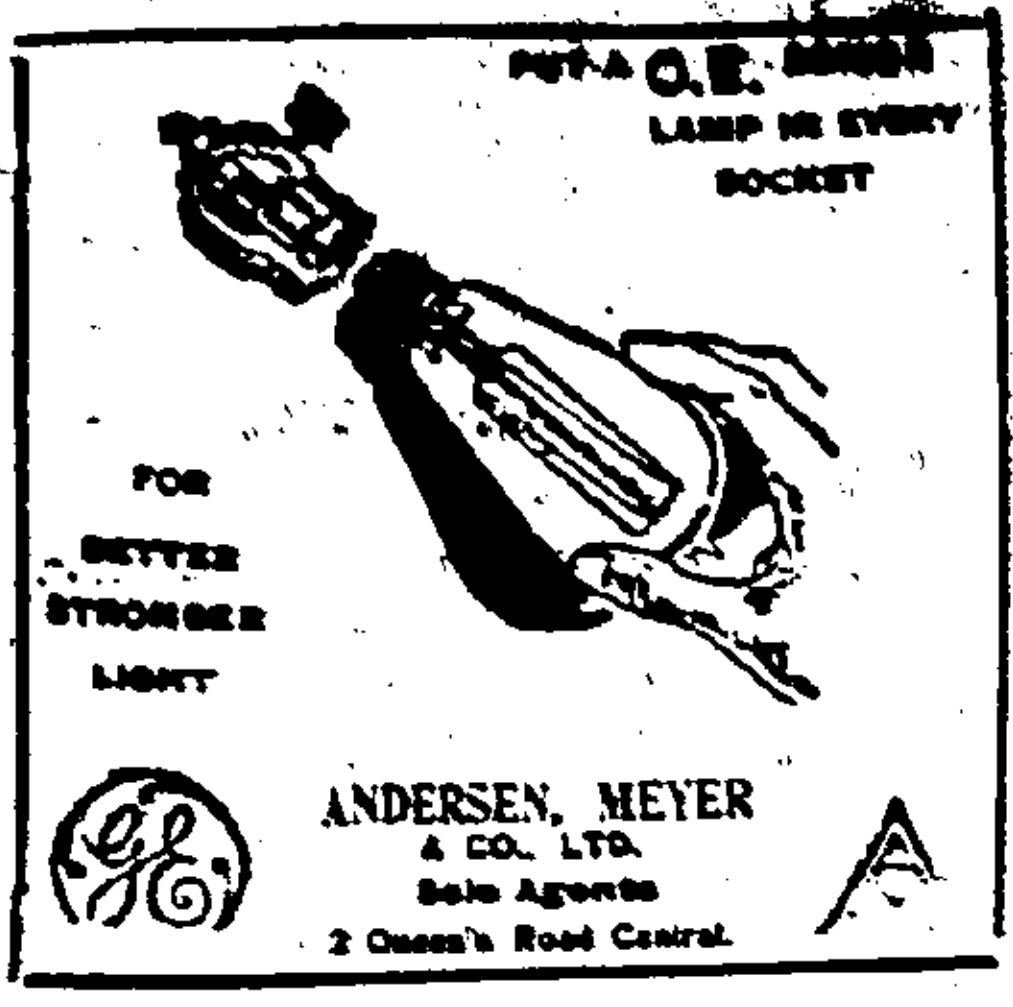


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821- 四拜禮號十月四英港香 THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1919. 日十月三 856 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN NORTH RUSSIA.

REINFORCEMENTS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

London, April 5.

A British Murmansk official report states:— Reinforcements of infantry and Marines have rapidly moved down the railway line in anticipation of nipping in the bud the mutinous tendency amongst the Finnish troops forming part of General Maynard's forces, whose object, it is believed, is to effect a junction with the Bolsheviks.

On the Archangel front the situation is unchanged. So far the Bolsheviks have not resumed their attacks after their recent disastrous failures.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

London, April 6.

A British North Russia official report states:— After a night bombardment, the enemy on the morning of the 5th instant attacked our positions near Shredmerhesga. The attack was repulsed with heavy enemy loss.

We took 100 prisoners, including a Bolshevik Battalion Commander. We suffered no casualties.

FINNS AND BOLSHIEVKS OVERAWED.

London, April 7.

A British official report from Murmansk, dated the 5th instant, announces an improvement in the state of affairs at Kandalaksha. The announcement of reinforcements en route and other military preparations has overawed the leaders of the Finns, the Karelians and the Bolsheviks, who were planning a rising on a large scale.

The leaders of the Finnish Legion had signed an agreement to comply in future with the wishes of the General Officer Commanding.

BOLSHIEVIST TROOPS DEFEATED.

London, March 4.

The Bolsheviks attacked two days ago without their artillery. On the Archangel front, in the neighbourhood of Bolshozerk, just west of the railway, they were off beaten off with a fair amount of loss. The Allied losses were slight.

COMMISSIONS TO AID PEACE CONFERENCE.

Paris, April 4.

The Commissions of British, French and American experts appointed by the Council of Four, are drafting the settlements, of which the general principles are agreed.

One commission is drafting a settlement regarding the economic exploitation of the Saar basin by France and military neutralisation of the Rhenish territories.

The second commission, including the Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu for Great Britain, is undertaking the same duties as regards the reparations.

The Council of Four will resume a discussion of both matters on the basis of the reports of the Commissions.

GREAT BRITAIN STaunch ALLY OF FRANCE.

PREPARED FOR ADDITIONAL SACRIFICES.

Paris, April 4.

Interviewed by the *Post Parisien*, Mr. Lloyd George declared that Great Britain would always remain a faithful ally of France. The British had not come to fight on the side of the French in order that France might enjoy relative peace for a certain fixed period. They desired that France should possess complete security in the future. Great Britain did not regret her sacrifices in the war, and was ready to make them again, if necessary, to assure peace and independence to France.

POLISH LANDING AT DANZIG.

ERZBERGER'S SUGGESTION.

Copenhagen, April 4.

A message from Berlin, dated the 4th, with regard to the negotiations at Spa in respect of the landing of Polish troops at Danzig, says it is semi-officially stated that Herr Erzberger proposed that the troops be sent from Lunenburg across Germany.

FOOD FOR GERMAN MINERS.

Copenhagen, April 4.

The first food consignment, which has reached the Ruhr district, in considerable quantities, will be distributed to the miners who are working.

THE EGYPTIAN TROUBLE.

AN APPEAL OF THE NATIVE LEADERS.

Cairo, March 27.

To-day the native leaders appealed to the Egyptians to abstain from outrages, keep within the law, and place no obstacles in the way of those lawfully serving their country. They also appealed to the notables and influential persons to do all in their power to prevent anything that may lead to the injury of the country. The appeal has been distributed broadcast by aeroplanes.

TROUBLESOME GERMAN REGIMENT.

FORCED TO GIVE UP ARMS.

Copenhagen, April 4.

A message from Berlin says in consequence of the Augustus Regiment resisting its conversion into the Imperial Defence Force and repeatedly showing untrustworthiness, the military authorities took firm measures towards disarming it, including the encirclement of the regiment's barracks, bringing up artillery and posting machine-guns in commanding positions. The regiment then gave up their arms.

GOLD DEPOSITS OF RUSSIA.

RECENT DISCOVERIES.

London, April 4.

Reuter's Agency learns that a telegram from Omsk reports the discovery of gold-bearing reefs near the source of the River Angara, also that the River Trumen, 300 miles from Yakutsk, contains much alluvial gold.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

APPEASING THE POLES.

THE FUTURE OF DANZIG.

Paris, April 4.

Well-informed British circles consider that the Polish question is practically settled on the basis of Danzig becoming a free self-governing city, probably under nominal Polish control.

As regards the corridor it is thought that a part of West Prussia will be given to the Poles and a plebiscite may be taken for East Prussia.

SERIOUS COLLISION WITH CLAN LINER.

London, April 1.

The Clan liner Clan Mac Beolan collided with the British steamer Sidsen off South Foreland. Both were seriously damaged. The Clan Mac Beolan has proceeded to London.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMPOSITION.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA IN IT.

Berlin, April 3.

The French Envoy Extraordinary to German-Austria, interviewed at Vienna, said German-Austria will be included in the League of Nations.

ITALIAN TRANSPORT MINED.

Paris, April 4.

An Italian transport, bound from Venice to Tripoli with 2,000 aboard, struck a mine. Several were killed and 100 injured.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

INTERESTING SHANGHAI MATTERS.

Singapore, April 9.

The ratepayers' annual meeting has voted half pay for Municipal employees while on war service. It has approved the appointment of a special Commission to investigate vice conditions, also a Commission to investigate the Volunteer Corps, with reference to the B Company (British) trouble.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Shanghai, April 9.

The clocks will be advanced an hour on April 12.

NEW SINGAPORE HOSPITAL.

Shanghai, April 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Choon-guan have given ten thousand dollars to the fund for a hospital for sick and poor women and children.

STRAITS TIN STOCKS.

Shanghai, April 9.

The *Singapore Free Press* estimates that stocks of tin held in the Straits under the Government's financing scheme have reached a record total of five thousand tons.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PROGRESS TOWARDS PEACE.

Paris, April 8.

The indications of China's resolution to break all political and economical fetters have culminated in a long communication issued by the Chinese Peace Delegation at Paris calling for the nullification of the famous twenty-one demands, and the abrogation of the forced Japanese notes and treaties in 1915 as being incompatible with the principles of the League of Nations. China claims complete autonomy to direct her own destiny, pointing to irredentism raising its head in Korea, Manchuria and Shanfung.

Mr. Lloyd George has been much interviewed by the French press and begs the public to give the Big Four another fortnight's credit which is not too much for those who have assumed the gigantic task of rebuilding the old world. Agreement will soon be reached on every question concerning Germany. The French press generally reaches a more optimistic stating that the Council has reached a decision on the military neutralisation of the left bank of the Rhine, and the cessation to France of territorial rights over the Saar coal-mines. Regarding reparations French papers allege that out of every year's contribution by Germany, France will get 55 per cent. This annual payment will vary in amount each year, the exact sum being fixed by experts every twelve months. The King of Belgium has left for Brussels by aeroplane being satisfied with the impression he received.

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

London, April 1.

A meeting was held to-day of the non-official Members of the House of Commons, disposed to assist the passage of a bill for the Indian Constitutional Reforms on general lines of the announcement of April 20. A Committee was formed consisting of Mr. Rees, Chairman, Mr. Bennett, Secretary, Lt.-Col. Arthur Murray, Mr. J. O'Grady, Mr. Godfrey Collins, Sir S. J. G. Hoare, Capt. W. Ormsby Gore. The meeting resolved to afford delegations from India opportunities to state their views.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 1.

Silver at 49 9-16 is quiet. New York, April 1. Two million dollars worth of silver has been shipped to India.

TO-DAY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCE REGARDING BETTER WIRELESS STATION.

Official Replies to Many Questions.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this morning, when those present were:—

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.).

H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Venutia).

The Hon. Mr. A.G.M. Fletcher, Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. C. Mc L. Messer, O.B.E., Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, The Hon. Mr. Tan Chu Pak, Mr. A. Dyer Ball, (Clerk of Councils).

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell and the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster were duly sworn in as members of the Council.

FINANCIAL.

The following votes, recommended by H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, were referred to the Finance Committee:—

\$245 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A. Police, Other Charges, Rent of Office for Deputy Superintendent of Police (Reserve).

\$9,794 in aid of the vote Attorney General's Department, personal emoluments.

\$1,000 in aid of the vote Charitable Services, other charitable allowances.

\$275,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (25) compensation and resumptions.

\$23,000 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, A.—Harbour Office, special expenditure, acquisition and re-arrangement of moorings in Victoria Harbour.

\$2,400 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, miscellaneous, erection of a car shelter at Deep Water Bay.

\$25,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (48) compensation and resumptions.

\$30,000 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Peace Celebration.

The Colonial Secretary said that the Peace Celebrations Committee had fixed the cost of decorations etc. at \$60,000, of which the Government had agreed to pay half.

PROPOSED CREMATORIUM.

The following report of proceedings of the Public Works Committee at a meeting held on the 27th February, 1919, was laid before the Council:—

Present:—The Hon. the Director of Public Works, (William Chatham, C.M.G.), Chairman; Hon. Mr. Percy Hobson Holyoak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Hon. Mr. Robert Gordon Shawan, Absent.—The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, (Charles Mellvaine Messer, O.B.E.).

Proposal to erect a Crematorium at the Colonial Cemetery, Happy Valley.—The Chairman informed the Committee that the

Government considered it desirable to provide a Crematorium for general use and laid before them a plan showing a proposal to erect such a structure at the south-east corner of the Colonial Cemetery. The plan showed that direct access from Woonnei-chong Road to the Crematorium was to be provided so as to obviate the necessity of passing through the Colonial Cemetery itself in order to reach it. Quarters for a caretaker were included in the proposal, the estimated cost being \$3,300, if the Crematorium were erected close to the road, and \$5,300, if it were erected somewhat further back.

The Committee were unanimously of opinion that a Crematorium for general use should be provided and that the site suggested was a suitable one. They advised that the building should be constructed at some distance back from the road and that, notwithstanding any increase which might have to be made in the estimate, the structure itself and the apparatus required for cremation purposes should be in accordance with the latest and most up-to-date practice.

BETTER WIRELESS STATION. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak moved:—“That arrangements be made at once for the installation of a powerful commercial wireless station, capable of connecting direct with Colombo or some other station in Ceylon.”

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, speaking on the resolution, submitted that in these days it ought to be unnecessary further to debate the subject, but it apparently was. It was as early as 1911 if not before, so far as he was able to recollect, that the question of establishing a high-power wireless commercial station in this Colony was first mooted and discussed. It led to a debate in Council on October 3, 1912, when the question of including Hongkong in the Imperial Wireless Chain system was thoroughly discussed. The result of that debate was a promise on behalf of the Government to submit the debate to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and he begged that the issue should not be forced to the vote. This was not done. The result of that was that in the course of time a low-powered station was suggested and finally installed. He could only quote that as another instance of the administration of this Colony in its short-sightedness and what he regarded, personally, as false economy in taking the cheaper course to effect a temporary settlement of a public need; and in that connection he begged leave to quote from the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce the late Honourable Mr. A. E. Hewitt, which was addressed to the Government as long ago as 1911, dealing with the proposed alternative of a low-powered station. He would not read the whole letter, because it was of some length, but the following extract dealt with the case in point:—“We understand that the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company now propose to erect a station but that this will only have a radius of some 250 miles. This our Committee considers altogether inadequate for our requirements. We are of the opinion that a station with

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 3d-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—cloudy. Barometer: 29.83. Temperature 2 p.m.—76. Humidity 2 p.m.—73.

an assured radius of 1,500 miles is urgently needed in the interests of the whole trade of the Colony and that nothing less should be accepted as meeting our present needs.” Subsequent correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and the Government would bear out his statement when he said that this essential need, whatever might be achieved as a stop-gap, was never lost sight of by the Chamber of Commerce. The need of the Chamber of Commerce. The need of the Chamber of Commerce. The need of the Chamber of Commerce.

The outbreak of war found them with a German commercial wireless system established by chain throughout the world and by it Germany was enabled to advise not only her fleet in Far Eastern waters to escape from Tsingtau but also her mercantile navy to escape to neutral ports, as a consequence of early advice by wireless, and, as a result of which, valuable prizes were lost to us. Since, then, and this was the reason why the matter had been raised again so emphatically, the telegraph system as worked by the Eastern Extension Company had so seriously broken down both by fracture or otherwise in their cables, and by pressure of Government and private business, that commercial business telegrams had been held up for no less a period than twelve or even fourteen days. He had often wondered whether it was clearly realised at Home how important a centre of trade, small though it might appear to be on the map, this island of Hongkong was in the Empire. If it were, he could not believe that many of the urgent reforms which had been asked for from time to time would have been denied as long as they had. Certain it was that no business could be carried on with the delays which were involved, and for the past two or three months business had been to a very large extent, partially paralysed and trade, which certainly could have been carried on to the benefit of the Empire, it had been impossible to put through because no one would dare to operate under those conditions with such serious delays. Therefore they felt most strongly that the time had again come to urge the necessity for the establishment, at the earliest possible date, of a high-power commercial wireless station, capable of communication direct as far as Colombo or even Calcutta and from thence to London. Manila to-day was in constant daily communication with New York, and in the progress of the world and in the stress of competition, which by before them, and which would be more acute than ever in the future, Hongkong could not afford to be at the beck and call of a cable system which was subject to the serious flaws which

(Continued on page 8 & 9.)

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

Dog and Poultry Show.—Happy Valley, 3 p.m.
Theatre Royal.—Production of “Our Boys” by “The Studio” 9.15 p.m.

SPORTING TIPS.

Lord Londale has given a trophy to the London and Southern Counties Bowling Association.

Brentford who lead in the London Combination, and Gillingham are suggested for promotion to the first division of the Southern Football League.

Sir Auckland Geddes has before him the question of the preservation of cricket and athletic grounds in and around London. The outlook in connection with this matter is regarded as serious.

The South African sprinter, R. E. Walker, is likely to test his speed again at an early date. He is out of the Army after a long and entirely voluntary service, and is residing in Manchester for the time being.

S. H. Fry had an easy victory over J. G. Taylor in the second semi-final of the amateur billiard championship, winning by 611 points. He averaged 21 at night. W. H. Berry, of the Queen's Park, whose sudden death has produced great regret among the members of the club, acted as secretary of the Queen's for several seasons. It is not the case that he was president, though that position was offered him more than once.

Mr. Robert A. S. Michie, whose death has occurred at Hawick, was a prominent Rugby football player. He captained Hawick Trinity, and also played for the "Greens" "A" team, of which he was captain when they won the Border Junior Rugby Cup.

Glasgow High School's War Memorial is to take the form of a new recreation ground in Annisland district, which will then be more than ever the headquarters of Glasgow Rugby football. The ground will be adaptable for big matches, which is a move in the right direction.

The three Lanarkshire teams in the Scottish League have concluded their engagements with each other, and have come out of the triangular contest in the following order:—Hamilton Academicals, 5 points; Motherwell, 4; and Airdrieonians, 3. Does this make the Academicals champions of the "Black Country"?

Johnny Buchanan, who won the light-weight amateur boxing championship of Scotland in 1913, is home again and in training at Instructor Cotter's school for a special six-round contest with one of the best Glasgow light-weights at the East v. West boxing tournament. Buchanan was wounded and taken prisoner three years ago.

The question of a general whitewash by the Scottish Junior Association is likely to be dealt with at the first annual general meeting of that body. It is probable that it will affect a certain class of senior player who may desire to return to the junior ranks. Such a concession would, undoubtedly, add considerable strength to clubs in provincial districts.

Hampshire County C.C. are to suffer another severe loss in Brigadier-General A.C. Johnston, who has intimated that owing to his wounds he will not be able to play first-class cricket again. Some of the best days of his life, he says, were spent as a member of the Hampshire eleven. It's a great game, is cricket. This gallant officer's father resides in Edinburgh.

At the meeting of the Ladies' Golf Union there was a good deal of discussion before it was agreed to play the championships this summer. Miss Cecil Leitch pointed out that many lady golfers were likely to remain overseas for some time on war work and that there is still a great deal to be done in national duties in the country. Miss Leitch won the British, English, and French championships in 1914.

East Wemyss Golf Club appointed a deputation to wait upon Captain Wemyss as to reopening the golf course. Simultaneously the captain was entertaining Willie Fernie with a view to reporting on the best way in which to lay out a course of nine holes, which would be an improvement on the narrow course fringing the the rocks.

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Captain Wemyss of Wemyss is keen on sport. He has expressed the hope that he will yet see a healthy football club in every town and village in the parish. He is in the position to help the youth to realise this.

The following are the S.A.A.A. champions who have fallen in the war:—Private D. F. McNeil, Lieut. G.R.L. Anderson, Captain W. Halwelle, Private W. D. Anderson, Captain J. D. MacIntosh, Lieut. P. A. Watson, Private J. T. McAuslan, Captain A. R. Gibb, Captain D. G. Campbell, Trooper R. G. Murray, Captain H. M. Macintosh, Sec. Lieut. W. R. Sutherland, and Captain G. S. Brock. Scottish athletic internationalists not included in the above list are:—Sergeant J.H.D. Watson, Private J. Duffy, Corporal J. Ranken,

Cattanach, Sergeant W. H. Law-on, and Captain R. Erskine.

Whatever the reason for the stoppage, it will be regretted by many that there is to be no schools' seven-a-side meeting this year. It was a most enjoyable gathering, and it was thought it had come to stay. Are the Scottish Football Union responsible for the alteration in the programme, the substitution of a schools inter-city match for the sports? The information came from headquarters, and followed the meeting of the Committee. Perhaps the reason is that "sevens" Rugby is too strenuous a game for schoolboys. If that is so, there is no more to be said about it. The inter-city will be an interesting event, and the honour of taking part will be eagerly anticipated by the boys.

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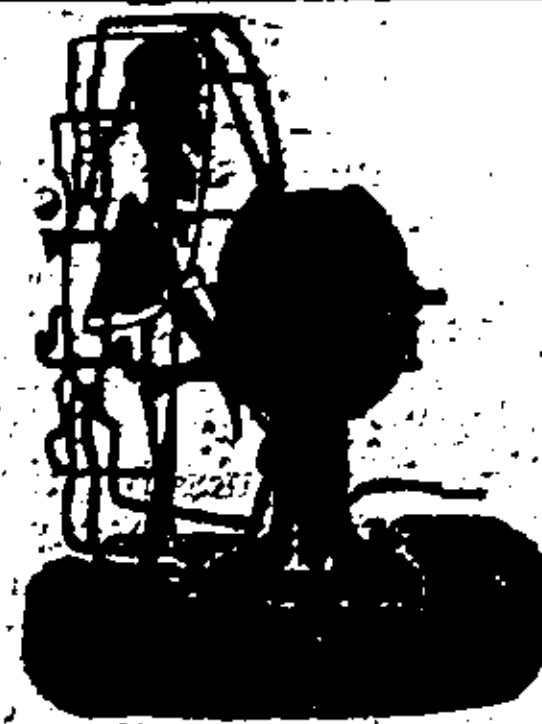
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MARRIAGE.

FIELDER-ROOKS. At St John's Cathedral on the 10th inst by the Right Rev. Bishop Lander assisted by the Rev. Copley Moyle Bert Ernest son of Rear Admiral (E) and Mrs. J. Fielder of Southsea to Mary Maude only daughter of Major and Mrs. T. Rooks of Tidworth Camp, Wiltshire.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1919.

THE REPATRIATED GERMANS.

With the departure of the Blue Funnel steamer Antiochus from Hongkong, China sees practically the last of the Germans; we hope, for many years to come. Their expulsion cannot exactly be described as a war measure. It was a step necessitated by the conduct of the Germans themselves, right from the beginning of the war, and it is also, sad to say, in so far as the Chinese authorities are concerned, a measure typical of the slowness of the Peking Government to take a step that was blatantly imperative long ago. The repatriated Germans go back to their own country and leave comparative luxury for an existence which will be for some time to come one of the greatest hardship and trial—an existence that should be sufficient to make the most hardened of scheming Huns repent if, indeed, the German knows the meaning of that term.

In Shanghai, where their residence had been tolerated for so long and where, for the greater part of the duration of the war, they were allowed such freedom as should have prompted a feeling of gratitude, they have openly flouted their insolence. Such doings as the drinking of "bumpers" of lager beer in the German Club at Shanghai, on the occasion of the sinking of the Lusitania, have brought the general British and Allied populace to the borders of exasperation and it is not to be wondered at that popular opinion demanded that their expulsion should be brought about without further delay. There is an instance within our own knowledge where one of the German doctors was called to his patient and he turned up in a state of semi-intoxication. He had been drinking the health of the Kaiser on the occasion of the latter's birthday and to "The Day". None but a Hun would so act, and this is typical of their conduct in private matters, to say nothing of the scheming, more or less openly practised, to create disturbances and to poison the mind of the Chinese against the British. Absolute distrust is the feeling they have created—distrust to such a degree that it has been impossible to believe that any one of them, whatever his previous record and whatever his occupation, would not act in a treacherous manner should necessity and opportunity arise.

The opinion has been expressed that matters have been carried a little too far in repatriating the Germans of the Blind Home and the German Foundling Home in Hongkong. Well, there is possibly much to be said in their favour, but if injustice has been done, the Germans concerned have not the British Government to blame. It is their own nationals who must take the responsibility. In all such cases those who are innocent have to suffer for the guilty. The British Government had taken chances before and has been deceived so many times that finally it was found that no further loophole must be left open, even though injustice might result in some cases. And so we see the last of the Germans in this part of the world, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that the majority of them are steeped to the "Uhlen's spike" in treachery. We have a sigh of relief as the Antiochus slowly disappears with its unholy cargo, into the mists of the exit to Hongkong Harbour.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

DAYLIGHT-USE.

We are glad to see that the desirability of introducing the daylight saving system is to be put to the opinion of Hongkong business men at a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce called for the 15th instant. The idea to be discussed is that the system be adopted to the extent of one hour from May 1st to September 30th, and that in order that it be uniformly followed, the Government be requested to put the clock forward one hour at midnight on the last day of the present month. Local opinions on the subject have been aired in the *Telegraph*, showing that the idea is warmly supported in some quarters and opposed in others. We may therefore expect an interesting discussion at the forthcoming meeting. But on what really reasonable grounds the idea is objected to, we cannot see. In reality, as a Shanghai paper recently pointed out, the real term in this case is not "daylight-saving" so much as "daylight-using." At Home and in America a similar scheme has been worked with marked success. Here in the Far East the object sought is two-fold—to allow of the commencement of work in the coolest part of the day and also to permit more time for outdoor recreation at a time of the year when exercise is decidedly necessary.

THE "BLUFF" ARGUMENT.

We believe Hongkong business men work longer hours than generally prevail in the Orient, and for that reason we could not approve any scheme which would involve beginning office hours earlier unless there were an equivalent cutting off at the other end of the day. Uniformity is the very essence of a successful scheme of this kind, and for that reason we approve the suggestion that all clocks should be automatically advanced. There are, of course, sure to be the old arguments about bluffing ourselves that it is eight o'clock when it is really only seven, but the bluff, if it be one, is well worth putting through. It is done when travelling at sea, and nobody that we know has ever objected to the process. Travelling across the Pacific a whole day is "slipped." If in the middle of the night, whilst the whole Colony lay asleep, every clock in Hongkong were automatically put forward one hour we should be none the wiser when morning dawned, and, if the secret were kept, we should go on for the rest of our stay in the Colony oblivious of the change. That is the frame of mind we want to take on in considering this matter. Let the Government order all clocks to be put forward, and afterwards let us bluff ourselves that the thing has never happened. An hour earlier to office will not harm any of us, and we shall all appreciate release from business an hour earlier. Then in regard to public engagements at night, whether theatrical or otherwise, let these start an hour earlier than is now customary. By that means we shall get into the habit of retiring to rest earlier also. Then we shall be square all round, and, after a few months, we shall have forgotten that we have ever laboured under any other system.

THE MEMORIAL QUESTION.

Yesterday we published an extract from the *Telegraph* of March 31st, 1897, which we are sure will have been read with deep interest by all who are interesting themselves in the question of what form the proposed War Memorial shall take. Twenty-two years ago, Hongkong was faced with a plethora of suggestions as to the best way in which to commemorate the Queen's reign; to-day there is about an equal number of proposals regarding the War Memorial. Then, as now, opinion appears to have been divided between what may be termed utilitarian projects and those of a purely commemorative character. The editor of the *Telegraph* in those far-off times made a good point when he urged that by presenting ourselves with a Public Library, Museum, roads, schools or colleges we are not doing any thing appropriate to the occasion—we are not giving or presenting anything, to use his words. These things, he argued, should be provided by public funds, and as all will benefit, all must contribute. Commemorative schemes, however, are for "voluntary contribution or unofficial enterprise." That is a standpoint which many residents now take over the War Memorial proposal. It should be well thought over by the Executive Committee now considering the suggestions put forward.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO CONSIDERS HIS OWN FAULTS HAS BUT LITTLE TO SAY CONCERNING THE FAULTS OF OTHERS.

Yesterday's health return shows two fatal cases of plague, and one case each of diphtheria, enteric fever, puerperal fever and small-pox, the diphtheria case being fatal. All were Chinese.

Police Reserve Orders, issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R.), state that white uniform will be taken into wear between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. as from the 10th instant.

Yesterday, the Chief Justice gave judgment for plaintiffs with costs, in the case in which Messrs. P. A. Lapiquet and Co. claimed damages from the Wo Fat-sung for \$2,602 for breach of a contract to carry plaintiffs' goods to Saigon.

Last night, at 9.30 p.m., a small fire broke out on the steamer Sai Yang as she was lying near the Kowloon wharf. The fire originated in the port bunker. The Fire Brigade was called, but before its arrival the outbreak had been got under through the efforts of the crew and the staff of the Godown Co.

Booking is now open at Montreux for the two recitals to be given at the Theatre Royal on Tuesday the 15th inst. and Thursday, the 17th inst. by the famous Cherniavsky trio. The public will no doubt remember the musical feast these famous Russian artists gave during their last visit and will give them a hearty welcome on Tuesday next.

Inspector Angus believes in the curative effect of shame. When the Magistrate (Mr. G. N. Orme) asked him if he wanted stocks for a Chinese whom he prosecuted for stealing 3 lbs. of rubber from the Taikoo Docks, he promptly replied: "Yes, I want stocks, at the Dock gate." The Magistrate: "One month, with four hours' stocks at the Dock gate."

When called upon to account for the 26 tins of illicit prepared opium which was found sewed up in his waistcoat when he was searched at the Kowloon wharf, a Chinese said it was presented to him as a gift by a friend. Mr. G. N. Orme in turn asked him to scrape together \$5,000 and present it as a gift to the Government, or to go to gaol for nine months.

We take the following from the *London Times* of February 6:—"The engagement is announced of Captain E. G. N. Grimble, R.A.F. of Hongkong, to Neela Allan, second daughter of Major and Mrs. W. A. Chapple. The marriage will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Tuesday, February 18th, at 2.15 p.m."

Four Chinese from Foochow who attempted to stow away by the Hai Yang were this morning fined \$50 each, or in default four weeks' hard labour, at the Magistrate's Court. It was stated that the search on the steamer which resulted in the arrest of the stowaways and which was made just before its departure for Singapore, was made in accordance with the request by the Singapore Authorities to the local Police to stop undesirable emigrants going to that port.

The joss-god, it would seem, was not in a favourable mood to receive the attentions of his devotees this morning. As a peace-offering, some tenants of the ground floor of No. 10, Pokfulam Road, burned some joss-sticks and paper on his altar which was located on the staircase. What follows admits of no explanation except that the joss failed to appear. He caused fire to spread from his altar to the staircase, and soon the whole place was in a fair way to being threatened with disaster. Human efforts were then exerted to prevent the catastrophe, and the joss's anger calmed down, though not before damage amounting to \$20 had been caused.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

(BY "ENHARMONIC.")

I learned with some surprise and no little gratification, the other day, that some of our local amateurs have been seriously considering the question of producing Planquette's opera "Les Cloches de Corneville," and it is more than probable that this gem of the lighter French school will be staged in Hongkong. I am not in a position, as yet, to divulge the names of the prime movers in the project, but, should the possibility become a certainty, the promoters would deserve every encouragement.

"Les Cloches" is an opera most admirably suited to local talent and taste. The music is light and tuneful with little or no recitative and with the exception of the part of Gaspard the demands made upon the players' histrionic abilities are not so great as to render long rehearsing and consequent extra expense necessary. There are a dozen ladies in the Colony who would be quite capable of taking the parts of either Germaine or Serpolette and, as for the male voices, there would be ample material to draw upon. Let the good work go on!

In an interview with a representative of a Home paper, recently, Madame Clara Butt gave some useful hints to would-be singers. "The art of singing," said she, "is so big a thing that it is difficult to speak of it as a whole. I maintain that every girl with a voice should have it properly trained so as to make the most of it. English people are fast becoming better educated musically and the way is being prepared for English opera to come into its own. I strongly advise any girl to take up operatic singing instead of concert singing. Genius is going to be far more appreciated in the future and the musical colleges and academies all over England are paving the way."

This is good news indeed. I referred some weeks ago to the fact that there has been in the past a deplorable wastage of English musical talent owing to the financial difficulties placed in the way of proper training of boys and girls who possessed genuine ability. I have no data as to the constitution of the musical colleges and academies referred to by Madame Clara Butt, but it is to be hoped that genuine talent will be the qualification for admittance to such colleges and academies, not a banking account. Unless that policy is followed, little or no progress will be made.

If one may assume from the views expressed by the great singer that she intends to take an active interest in promoting the proper early training of talent in the young, there is a splendid prospect of something being done, for Madame Clara Butt has shown on more than one occasion that she has realised the significance of the financial obstacles in many cases, by giving concerts to provide funds for the training of promising singers. But the matter cannot be left to the generosity of a single private individual. Genius must be State-aided, when necessary, and the only possible way in which the problem could be adequately tackled is by Government grants to those whose natural ability warrants such.

It was suggested, some years ago, that there should be a faculty established at one of the English colleges of music, preferably the Guildhall School of Music, and financed by the State, for the purpose of testing any boy or girl whose parents were of the opinion that their children possessed sufficient natural gifts to warrant aided or even gratuitous tuition by the best masters. The idea was based, I believe, upon the principal followed by the late George Edwards who held weekly trials at the Gaiety Theatre at which anybody could attend and have their talents tested free. Such applicants as passed the tests were immediately engaged. A

HONGKONG MEN IN BULGARIA.

ARRIVAL AT SILISTRIA.

In the course of a letter just received, Mr. A. Morley, one of the Hongkong contingent who went to Bulgaria from Kirkee, India, says:—

Silistria,
February 2nd, 1918.

You will gather from the date and place above that we have arrived at our destination for the present. My letter from Roustchouk told how we made the journey up country, and now I want to tell of our travel to this place. On Monday last, we all went aboard some barges, which were conveying rations, and in the holds of these large boats made ourselves as comfortable as we could. The river Danube was far from blue, as it is generally known to be, for the water was coming down a muddy brown, and freely covered with floating ice. On the day of our embarkation a regular blizzard set in, wind and snow prevailing to such an extent that our trip down stream was delayed for no fewer than four days. The barge I was in was all iron, and the frost inside was as white as the snow outside. Fortunately, we secured a bag of charcoal and with a biscuit tin converted into a brazier, managed to avoid freezing. Such cold I have never endured before. The change is so tremendous after India and one's blood has run so thin after years of hot climate, that to endure the Arctic-like weather prevailing here is little short of agony. Personally, I long for the time when I shall feel warm again.

Well to get on with my narrative, the tug taking us down stream, did eventually hitch on and moved us off on Friday morning, January 31. It was for too unpleasant on deck for much sight-seeing, but one had occasional glimpses of well wooded hills sloping down to the river, and it was very easy to imagine that in the summer the scenery would be splendid. Through floes of ice we swung our way down, staying for the night at a small village. Yesterday we completed the trip and were soon marched to the barracks where our home will be made for some while, I suppose.

The town of Silistria is a very small affair, not boasting of a station, or of any sign of modernity. It is only picturesque in the sense that it is rustic, but I presume it is quite an important place, serving the needs of the surrounding agricultural country. The barracks we are in are roomy and quite comfortable, and now that we have settled down we shall have a chance of getting a little grime off and a little polish on our equipment, which, after our train and barge trip, is in a hopeless condition. If one could only feel warm, life would be "cushy," as the soldier expresses it, but drifts of frozen snow everywhere are not inspiring.

This morning the Officer Commanding gave us a few words quite encouraging, and so long as we are destined to be in this part of Europe, we shall doubtless have everything possible done for us.

The Hongkong men here are keeping fit and cheerful, though all of us are very naturally looking forward to the date of our release, whenever that will be.

[Silistria is a Bulgarian town on the right bank of the Danube, 70 miles north-west of Varna. It was for long a formidable Turkish fortress and was repeatedly besieged by the Russians, as in 1828-29. On the outbreak of the Crimean War the Russians laid siege to it with 60,000 to 80,000 men, but were compelled to retreat after thirty-nine days. In 1877 it again successfully defied the troops of the Tsar. It has a population of about 13,000.]

large number of England's most prominent musical comedy artists, both male and female, were recruited from this source. I see no reason why something on these lines should not be done for those who are naturally fitted to enter the higher ranks of music, after proper tuition.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Athelstan Riley, of whom old members of the London School Board, as well as more recent members of the House of Laymen, have vivid memories, will carry into Parliament an interesting old Norman title. He is Seigneur de la Manoir de la Trinite (Jersey), the estate he owns lying near Bouley Bay, not far from which the Trinity Races, familiar to tourists, are held.

Why the Senate Agricultural Committee should try to embody a repeal of the Daylight Saving Act in an appropriation bill will mystify most people, says a New York Paper. The law worked well and was high in popular favour. Whether it saved \$50,000,000 in lighting and fuel last summer, as its advocates said it would, no one knows. But every one knows that it gave town-dwellers much more time in the open for health, recreation, and gardening. Washington dispatches say that farmers "claim the act has not been of benefit to their industry." But has it essentially injured a body of workers who rise with the sun anyway? Schedules of milk trains might have to be revised, and special arrangements be made with farm labourers to begin their work, not at the earlier hour, but at the hour that dew really dries from the crops; but such rearrangements should not be difficult. We shall expect the chambers of commerce and other bodies that advocated the law to rally to its defence.

"Good English at all times" is the stiff demand made upon Harvard undergraduates. The Committee on the Use of English by Students exploded a bombshell requiring that they do not save up their good English for the course in composition, but have a supply sufficient for all uses. Says the committee: "They should apply to every piece of written work the knowledge they have acquired in their composition courses." The committee does not say where it got the idea that the student should use good English in his history and chemistry papers, nor does it intimate what and it conceives will be served by this strange policy. Still less does it explain how one who has never been able to acquire enough good English to satisfy his instructors in composition is going to manage to please both them and all the rest of his teachers. Probably this attempt to give a practical turn to a necessarily theoretical subject will fail with such promptness as to disillusionise its sponsors. But meanwhile what an anxious time the student will have, every moment he is not doing English composition!

M. Clemenceau's as-silant calls himself an "integral Anarchist," not particularly different from Garnier and his automobile bandits, who terrorized Paris seven years ago. Their depredations were "protests." Cotto's attack on Clemenceau was likewise a "protest." At the time of the Garnier scare *Le Siecle* went pretty thoroughly to the bottom of Anarchism and published what might be termed its anatomy. There is first a group. It increases in membership. But, as every Anarchist is expected to stand by his personal opinions and never give in, quarrels within the group soon bring a split. There are now two groups, two meeting places, two newspapers. Moreover, applied communism leads to squabbles. One member claims another member's coat or boots or bed. This breeds rancor. Split follows split. In consequence, no one group becomes powerful, nor can the groups pull together. That is why the French are on the whole so "little afraid" of Anarchists. If now and then a crack-brained malefactor like Cotto commits some monstrous crime, Frenchmen believe that the same man would have done the same thing without being spurred to it by the Anarchist philosophy. They look upon Anarchism less as a political problem than as a problem in criminality. Garnier, for example, wrote his last will and testament while the police were besieging his stronghold. The document began, "not with a profession of Anarchist belief, but with the words, 'Je suis un grand homme'."

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COMPANY MEETING.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., was held at noon to-day at the registered office of the Society, Queen's Building, to pass extraordinary resolutions. There were present the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. S. P. Dodwell, Messrs. A. O. Lang, W. L. Patten, J. A. Plummer, Ross Thompson, A. Forbes (Directors), C. Montagu Ede (Secretary), C. H. P. Hay, H. P. White, G. W. Barton, D. Macdonald, W. R. Mansfield, D. B. Murray, J. Cochran, J. B. Thomson, H. Dowbiggin, E. Ormiston, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, and Messrs. J. M. P. Silva, Ho Leung, A. Nemazee, H. M. H. Nemazee, R. H. Kotewall and R. A. Dastur.

The Chairman said:—Over a month has elapsed since the issue of the circular announcing your Director's recommendation that the Society's capital be converted from silver to gold, and before asking you to vote upon the resolutions which are to-day before you, I would like, with your permission, to explain our reasons for asking you to take so important a step involving as it does so drastic a change in the constitution of your Society. As you are aware, the Society was established in 1835 to operate solely in these waters. As time went on Branch Offices were opened in China, Japan and London, and the natural development which followed led to the establishment of branches in the Straits Settlements, Australia and India. In recent years we have increased our branch representation in these countries, and have opened up further offices of our own at one or more places in Canada, New Zealand, the Argentine and Dutch East Indies. As a result of this expansion the Society's business is transacted to a very large extent in gold, the earning of our silver profits being confined solely to this Colony and to China. Our constituents in the various parts of the world, when satisfying themselves as to the security offered by the Society's policies, naturally turn to our annual balance sheet, and by presenting it in Gold alone, we are using a currency which now more properly represents our world wide operations. In order to bring about the conversion it has been necessary to apply to the Hongkong Government for a special enactment, Ordinance No. of 1919 cited as "The Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited (Capital Conversion) Ordinance 1919" has been passed and assented to by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, and the conversion becomes effective upon the confirmation of the Resolutions which you are to-day being asked to pass. I will now deal with that part of the Resolution increasing our Authorised Capital to £2,000,000. In recent years the Society's Capital has twice been increased, firstly upon our amalgamation with the China Traders' Insurance Co. Ltd., since renamed the British Traders' Insurance Co. Ltd., and secondly

upon our amalgamation with the China Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. The expense and labour in increasing Capital is by no means inconsiderable and your Directors feel, therefore, that advantage should be taken of the Meetings called to bring about the conversion to also arrange the increase. By so doing the Capital of the Society will compare favourably with its competitors in various parts of the world, and we shall be in a better position to arrange further amalgamations, should opportunities present themselves and they are deemed desirable. Upon the confirmation of the resolutions, each share of a nominal value of £350 will be automatically transferred into five shares of a nominal value of £70 each. The total number of these gold shares will be 80,000 and at the meeting to be held on the 25th April you will be asked to agree to the issuing of 16,000 additional shares on the terms set forth in the circular. The issued capital will then consist of 96,000 shares, and I am authorised to state that the unissued capital represented by 104,000 shares will not be issued in part or whole without your sanction. It is unnecessary at this juncture to deal with the resolution bringing the paid up value of the new shares to £4 each, as we are advised by our solicitors that the passing of extraordinary resolutions is all that is necessary, and these cannot be proposed until the resolutions now before you are confirmed as special resolutions. The ancillary resolution will be dealt with, therefore, at the confirmatory meeting to be held on the 25th April. I do not think I can add any more in explanation of Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2. Resolution No. 3 deals with alterations in our Articles of Association which are necessary to enable us to declare a bonus dividend out of our Reinsurance Fund and to set it off against the call which is to be made in order to bring the paid up value of the new shares to £4 each. After the next annual general meeting your Directors will recommend declaring dividends in sterling currency and the addition to Article No. 108 (b) to legalise the payment at a fixed rate of exchange should it be deemed desirable. Those who look upon their dividends as a silver income will realise that as the rate of exchange falls the more dollars will they receive for their Gold dividends. Whilst it is obviously impossible to foretell what dividends are likely to be in the years that lie before us, there is every reason to hope we shall be able to maintain the high standard which has obtained for so many years past. It is necessary to vote upon the three resolutions separately. A majority of the three-quarters of the shareholders present is necessary to pass them, but your Directors feel confident of your unanimous support. I will now propose that the resolutions be passed.

Mr. H. P. White, in seconding them, said in doing so he hoped the resolution would be of benefit to the Society and ultimately to the shareholders.

The Chairman:—Before putting it to the meeting, if any member desires to speak on the resolutions he may do so.

The resolution were unanimously carried.

The Chairman informed the meeting that the resolutions that had been passed would be submitted as special resolutions at another meeting, notice of which would be given.

DAY BY DAY.

A tablet to the memory of the late Lance Sergeant Linfield of the R. N. Police, who was shot while on duty last November, has been erected at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. It will be unveiled next Sunday at the 11 a.m. service, by Commodore Gurner. The preacher on the occasion will be the Bishop of the Diocese.

At to-day's Legislative Council meeting His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government nominated the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell to serve on the Public Works Committee vice Mr. R. G. Shewan and the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster to serve on the Law Committee vice the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

A Chinese was out yesterday on the hillside looking for firewood with which to cook his evening "chow." He stated to-day that the wind blew down the branch of a tree just when he was passing under it. A forest guard who did not believe in such an extraordinary coincidence told Mr. G. N. Orme that the branch was broken off through human agency. Despite the protest of the Chinese, Mr. Orme ordered \$3 to be paid for the damage done to the tree.

LOCAL WEDDING.

MR. B. E. FIELDER—MISS M. M. ROOKS.

An interesting wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral this morning, the contracting parties being Mr. Bert Ernest Fielder, son of Rear Admiral (E.) and Mrs. J. Fielder, of Southsea, and Miss Mary Maude Rooks, only daughter of Major and Mrs. Rooks of Tidworth Camp, Wiltshire. The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) officiated, being assisted by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. R. McGregor, was attired in a gown of satin mousseline with chemise and undersleeves of white Georgette; a Court train lined with ruffled nylon and one corner turned back to a large true lover's knot. Her veil was of bridal net embroidered with a true lover's knot and was worn over a wreath of orange blossom. The bride carried a sheaf of Easter lilies and asparagus plumes.

The three Misses McGregor were the bridesmaids, and they wore dresses of white net with pale blue sashes. They had white and blue hats and carried baskets of flowers tied with pale blue ribbon and wore necklaces, the gift of the bridegroom. They also carried baskets of pink roses tied with blue ribbon.

Mrs. McGregor was attired in a dress of pale grey Paris crepe, worn with pale pink Georgette hat and she carried a bouquet of tea roses, tied with pink ribbon.

Mr. D. Abbey was the "best man."

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel and later the newly wedded pair left for Shanghai by the s.s. Suifang, the bride's going away dress being of white poplin de chene embroidered with white, and gold. Her hat was of white Georgette with white and gold motif.

The bridegroom's present to the bride was a platinum and diamond pendant, whilst the bride gave the bridegroom a diamond cluster pin and dress stud.

MERCANTILE BANK.

FINAL DIVIDEND ANNOUNCED.

The manager of the local branch of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., has received a telegram from the London Office advising that at the meeting of the shareholders of the Bank, which was to be held on the 4th inst., a final dividend for the year 1918 of 8 per cent. would be declared (making 14 per cent. for the year, £50,000 to be transferred to Reserve Fund, bringing it up to £700,000, and the sum of £25,700 be carried forward.

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In the days of our fathers and grand-fathers rheumatism was thought the unavoidable penalty of middle life and old age. Everyone had rheumatism after 40 or thereabouts; many had it earlier. Modern science has shown that rheumatism is not (as used to be thought) a mere effect of cold and damp. It is a poison in the blood. With good, red, pure blood a man or woman of any age can defy rheumatism, and rheumatism can be got rid of by killing the poison which causes it. There are many middle-aged people who have never felt a touch of rheumatism, and elderly people who have conquered it by simply attending to the blood. The blood-making and purifying effect of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, which are a blood-builder, not a purgative, is becoming every year more widely known, and it is the extended use of these pills which has robbed rheumatism of its terrors.

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SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA STRAITS,
COLOMBO & PORT SAID

S.S.	leave Hong-kong	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NELLORE	27th April	2nd June	10th June
FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO			
DUNERA	12th April	due Bombay about 1st May	
FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE Etc.			

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PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER VIA

Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
MONTEAGLE		29 April.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	1 May.	19 May.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	14 May.	4 June.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	29 May.	16 June.
MONTEAGLE	10 June.	4 July.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	25 June.	14 July.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	9 July.	30 July.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	24 July.	11 Aug.
MONTEAGLE	15 Aug.	8 Sept.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	21 Aug.	8 Sept.

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Gold \$491.00
EMPRESS OF ASIA	
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Gold \$436.00
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Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage rates, sailing times and reservation of accommodation, apply to
P. O. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to
P. O. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Freight Department,
Phone 42.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
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The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.	
s.s. "ECUADOR"	23rd April.
s.s. "COLOMBIA"	21st May.
s.s. "VENEZUELA"	
For New York via the Panama Canal.	
s.s. "ECLIPSE"	14th April.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

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Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO.	Yokohama M. (MON. 21st T. 12,341)	Apr. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO.	Kamakura M. (SAT. 19th T. 12,410)	Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBE.	Iyo Maru (SAT. 19th T. 12,330)	Apr. at noon.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port-Said.	Aitsula M. (SAT. 3rd T. 15,980)	May, at noon.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney.	Nikko M. (WED. 23rd Apr. T. 9,500)	
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal.	Tenshin Maru (SAT. 12th T. 15,980)	Apr. at 11 a.m.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.	Toyo Maru (FRI. 18th T. 15,980)	Apr. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.	Rangoon M. (SAT. 12th T. 15,980)	Apr. at 11 a.m.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	25th Apr. from Yokohama.
MIYOKO MARU	28th Apr. from Yokohama.
MIYOKO MARU	31st May.
MIYOKO MARU	2nd May.
MIYOKO MARU	2nd May from Yokohama.
MIYOKO MARU	18th June.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers: Leave Hongkong.
3rd May.
11th July.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, conditions, etc., apply to
T. DAIGO, Manager,
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

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OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.
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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

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April 22nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON & ANTWERP "BASSANO" 15th April.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

BADLY BUILT SHIPS.
The *Manchuria Daily News* of February 10 says that a lot of two and three thousand ton ships have been badly built in Japan, and that "it would be a disgrace and folly to sail about under the Japanese flag."

PASSENGER FARES.
Notwithstanding the charter rates of steamers having fallen, the rate of passenger fares from Japan to England is still unchanged. Many people seem to believe that that is because the shipping companies, taking advantage of the scarcity of tonnage, are indulging in a festival of profiteering. This may be true in the case of some Japanese shipping companies, but in justice to the foreign ones it may be pointed out that they are yet not masters of themselves, but have to bow to the will of the Shipping Controller in London, who has as yet given no indication of any reduction. It can therefore be readily realized that the increase in fares does not in any way benefit the shipping companies, but every penny of it goes to the coffers of the British Government.

THE SINKING OF AN "UNSINKABLE."

The "Unsinkable" ship is in the same class with the "fire-proof" building. "Slow-sinking" is a better term to use, and will doubtless win its way in this case, as "slow-burning" has in the other. The experience of the *Lucia* is a case in point. This vessel was torpedoed on October 17, one of the last boats to meet such a fate. She had been fitted with a system of buoyancy-boxes and been dubbed "unsinkable" by the optimists who seem to control the bestowal of such adjectives. The buoyancy device kept her afloat for nearly a day, which was certainly as effective a performance as could have been expected by any but the most incurable of optimists. Devices of this kind evidently deserve wide adoption, for although it is to be hoped that the torpedo will be conspicuous hereafter chiefly as a museum exhibit, the danger of sinking at sea will continue. We quote an article from the *Newark Evening News* based on a report, made public by the Navy Department, of Chief Boatswain's Mate W.F. O'Brien, commander of the armed guard on the *Lucia*. Says this paper:—"The missile struck the boat amidships at 5.30 p.m. It was not until 3.20 p.m. the next day that she took her final plunge. According to the report, it was the shifting of cargo that caused the vessel to sink. This shifting, it seems, may have had some connection with the destruction by the heavy swell of the buoyancy-tank construction. Just what this connection is does not yet appear. But when the *Lucia* went down she sank by the stern, not by the head; so far as information is available, the forward buoyancy-tanks did their work to the last. It is altogether too early to be dogmatic about the matter, but the possibility exists that the *Lucia* may mark a point of evolution in marine construction designed to minimize the effect of accident. At any rate, the system with which the vessel was equipped is worthy of careful study. Another matter of importance in this relation is the placing and also the material of the cargo with respect to ship construction. The suggestion has been heard in marine circles that the mystery of the disappearance of the United States collier *Cyclops* may be explained by unmanageableness of cargo in very severe weather. Thankfully it is to be recorded that the torpedo menace to ships has been removed. But, for some time to come, there will be danger from drifting mines, and the ordinary marine risks will not be set aside by any treaty of peace."

GREEK GIRL SLAVES.

The Greek Military Mission in Bulgaria is displaying considerable activity in tracing the Greek girls who had been outraged by force and kidnapped by the Bulgarians during the invasion of Eastern Macedonia. These young girls are now kept as slaves in Bulgarian houses, says a recent telegram. The Greek Mission was recently informed that General Petroff, Dr. Stancioff, former Bulgarian Minister in Paris, and Mr. Angheloff, Governor of Cavalla during the invasion, were detaining young Greek girls in their houses. The immediate release of these girls has been demanded.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	13th Apr. at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chinhua	14th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Tean	15th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	17th Apr. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tein tau (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong April 10, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tiupanang	Java	in port	Java	20th Apr.
Tijilwong	Java	24th Apr.	Japan	29th Apr.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Kaitan	A. H. Stewart	THURS. 10th Apr. at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 15th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to,

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 11th Apr. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Sulsang	Fri. 11th Apr. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Sun. 13th Apr. at d'light.
IENTSIN	Chipsang	Wed. 16th Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Kwohsang	Thurs. 17th Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Chowsang	Wed. 18th Apr. at d'light.
KOBE	Chaksang	Fri. 18th Apr. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 18th Apr. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Yatsing	Sun. 20th Apr. at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwalsang	Sat. 22nd Apr. at 3 p.m.
IENTSIN	Cheongsing	Wed. 23rd Apr. at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to 400 tons and 21 ft. draught.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datan.

IENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Walsail and Oboloo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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General Managers.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK

S. S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

Will be despatched for New York about
End of April.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"VANCOUVER MARU" Saturday, 26th April.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer "MITSUKI MARU" Saturday, 12th April.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore & Port Said. BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"HIMALAYA MARU" Tuesday, 15th April.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO, Regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.

"MITSUKI MARU" Saturday, 12th April.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KOHRO MARU" Monday, 14th April.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & PACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU" Saturday, 19th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.

"TAITOKU MARU" Thursday, 10th April.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 10th April.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 13th April, at 10 a.m.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

"KENKON MARU" 12th April.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SOCEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

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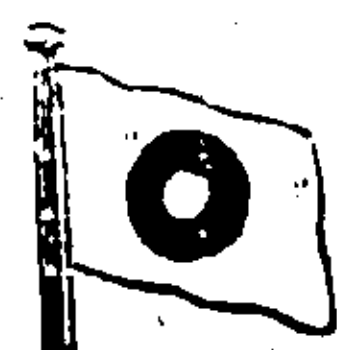
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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

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BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN

and SEATTLE.

S.S. "SENATOR"

SAILS FOR

SEATTLE—APRIL 20th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Leaving Carg.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	12th April.	18th April.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD

Destination	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Kobe	Suisang	J. M. Co.	11. Apr.
Manila	Yuen-sang	J. M. Co.	11. Apr.
Haiphong	Taitoku M.	O. S. K.	11. Apr.
Genoa	Mitsuki M.	O. S. K.	12. Apr.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Yin-chow	B. & S.	13. Apr.
Shanghai	Horsang	J. M. Co.	13. Apr.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	13. Apr.
Swatow and Bangkok	Changchow	B. & S.	13. Apr.
Sydney	Kohso M.	O. S. K.	14. Apr.
Swatow and Bangkok	Chin-hua	B. & S.	14. Apr.
Shanghai	Teon	B. & S.	14. Apr.
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	15. Apr.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	17. Apr.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	17. Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	18. Apr.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	18. Apr.
Shanghai	Choy-sang	J. M. Co.	18. Apr.
Kobe	Chaksang	J. M. Co.	18. Apr.
Calcutta via Ports	Shinbu M.	N. Y. K.	8. Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamakura	N. Y. K.	19. Apr.
Straits and Calcutta	Kwaisang	J. M. Co.	9. Apr.
Java	Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	20. Apr.
Kobe	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	20. Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Yama M.	N. Y. K.	21. Apr.
Japan	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	29. Apr.
Bombay via Ports	Toyo M.	N. Y. K.	M. of Apr.
Calcutta via Ports	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	18. on Apr.

CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "PERSIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bill of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery from along-side.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 7th April, 1919, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees risk, and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 10th April, 1919, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged goods will be landed into Company's Godowns, where they will be examined on 10th April 1919, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 24th April 1919.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 3th April, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The s.s. ORBITAL PRINCE is due to arrive here from New York towards the end of April.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. TITABOEM left New York for Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on the 4th March, and may be expected to arrive at this port on the 20th May.

The T. K. K. is in receipt of telegraphic advice that the s.s. TERYO MARU left San Francisco March 24th, and is due to arrive at this Port on April 22nd.

CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SUISANG,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th inst. at noon will be subject to ent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1919.

FISK
NON-SKIDS

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AND PARTICULARS

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SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

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Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

S.S. AUTOLYCUS

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer

"PAK LING"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 9th April.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th April, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th April, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1919.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Zeroneone, from Osaka.

Wongkeehong, Waungcheong-shing, from Moji.

Tantak, from Shanghai.

Wanshun, from Shanghai.

Cheongyunkai Kwantye, from Shanghai.

Yingzung, Jervis Street, from Shanghai.

Chanmow, from Shanghai.

Shinpei Shaku, c/o Taiwan Bank, from Tokyo.

Yulee, from Shanghai.

S. Hoshino, Inaba Maru, from Tokyo.

Hingkei, from Kobe.

Bowers, St. Georges Hotel, from Yokohama.

Changcheeshi, Lohhophching, from Shanghai.

Chanho, Taitong Hotel, from Amoy (two).

Fooktonzchan, Limmoantong, from Amoy.

Sayengglapong, fourth storey pingin central market, from Amoy.

T. KING,

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 4, 1919.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Barretto, from Saigon.

Gubitt, from Kuala Lumpur.

Daogob Colon, from Calcutta.

Delamare, Hongkong Hotel, from Paris.

Harrap, Hongkong Club, from Shanghai.

Moder, from Rangoon.

Munro, Steamer War Changer, from Forbes.

O. S. Orrick, from Oakland, California.

Peter Moyer, Hongkong Hotel, from Philadelphia.

Taylor, Hongkong Hotel, from Manila.

T. KING

Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 4, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 7th Apr. to 13th Apr.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 7	11.15	4.15	Wed. 9	11.15	4.15
Tues. 8	11.15	4.15	Thurs. 10	11.15	4.15
Wed. 9	11.15	4.15	Fri. 11	11.15	4.15
Thurs. 10	11.15	4.15	Sat. 12	11.15	4.15
Fri. 11	11.15	4.15	Sun. 13	11.15	4.15
Sat. 12	11.15	4.15			
Sun. 13	11.15	4.15			

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 8.)

Answer.
5. It was considered to be the most suitable appointment. Owing to the war the Government's staff is much depleted, but it is anticipated that it will be possible shortly to make other arrangements for filling the post of First Magistrate.

Question.
6. Has the Government made any protest against the arbitrary cancellation without notice of homeward bookings by the "Empresses of Russia, Asia, and Japan" and the "Montague"?

Answer.
6. Yes; telegrams were addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 31st March and the 1st April.

Question.
7. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the serious lack of sufficient hotel accommodation in the Colony? If so, has the Government done anything to assist visitors to obtain shelter?

Answer.
7. The Government is aware that the hotel accommodation has recently been overtaxed, owing partly to the unexpected arrival of a Military Mission. It has received no application for assistance in obtaining shelter.

Question.
8. Why have there been no Legislative Council Meetings for about a month?

Answer.
8. It was considered that the business which was ready for transaction was not sufficient in amount, urgency, or importance to justify the summoning of Council.

OTHER QUERIES.

Questions asked by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and answered by the Hon. Colonial Secretary were as follows:—

Question.
1. Will the Government appoint a committee of experts to inquire into and report upon—
(a) The condition of the channel by which vessels enter the Harbour in order to proceed to their berths or to the existing wharves.
(b) The efficiency, or otherwise, of the present Government dredger "St. Enoch."
(c) The necessity, or otherwise, of at once ordering a modern dredging plant for constant use in this Harbour.

Answer.
1. The Government, as at present advised, sees no necessity for such a Committee. If persons who are qualified to express an opinion will give particulars of any dredging which they deem to be required in the interests of the port, the matter will at once be investigated.

Question.
2. Has the report and finding of the "Civil Service Salaries Commission" been sent in to the Government yet and, if so, will the Government lay it upon the table for the consideration of the Council?

Answer.
2. The report has been received and has been sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his consideration. It is not possible to make the contents public.

FROM SILVER TO GOLD.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorise the British Traders Insurance Company Limited to convert its "silver capital into gold. The Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to enable The British Traders Insurance Company Limited to convert its capital from silver into gold by a special resolution to that effect to be passed by the shareholders. The directors consider this desirable because the great bulk of the Company's business is carried out in countries where a gold currency prevails. The fact that the Company does not carry on any life insurance business seems to make it unnecessary to provide for any special notice to policy holders.

The Bill was taken through all its stages and passed.

HARD COURT TENNIS LEAGUE.

The standing of the teams in the above League is now as follows:—

	P.	W.	L.
Kowloon Cricket Club	7	6	1
Ch. Y.M.C.A.	6	5	1
H. M. Dockyard	6	2	4
St. Stephen's College	6	2	4
88th Co. R.G.A.	1	6	

The unplayed matches are:—
Kowloon v. St. Stephen's College,
St. Stephen's College v. H. M. Dockyard, H. M. Dockyard v. Chinese Y.M.C.A., Chinese Y.M.C.A. v. R.G.A.

R.H.K. GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' SECTION.

Mr. Ritchie has kindly presented a cup to be played for over the Relief Course at Fanling during the Easter holidays, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st inst.

Eclectic Competition, 9 holes, match play, 38ths of handicap. Any number of cards may be taken out.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

His Excellency said with regard to the answer to the seventh question asked by the Hon. Member who represents the Justice of the Peace, why there have been no Council meetings for about a month he would like to point out that there was a motion put down for to-day for discussion. But if that had not been so, they would still have had to have a meeting to answer questions according to the wish expressed by members a little while ago. That was all very well, but if there was no business before the Council except such questions, and perhaps financial minutes, which could easily wait, it seemed unnecessary to ask unofficial members, who had plenty of work to do, to go and sit in Council, and he proposed that they adopt the course taken at Home where questions had become very numerous, of answering them in writing and the replies published. If members agreed, questions could thus be answered and the replies published at the earliest opportunity without coming to Council. In connection with that, he would like to say that many statements, articles, etc., had appeared in the public Press of this Colony recently which would not have been published had certain simple measures been taken to acquire information. He had repeatedly asked those who were responsible for the newspapers in this Colony to come and ask for any information they wanted, and he was sure they would rarely be withheld. It might be a fact that information would be given which could not, for obvious reasons, be published but at any rate, the effect would be that certain knowledge would be possessed by those responsible which would prevent statements appearing which did not represent the facts. He was sure it was the one desire of the Press to report facts accurately to their readers and therefore, he must again publicly say that if the editor or managers of newspapers require any information of the Government's intentions on any subject they would only have to ask for it. It would hardly do for them to supply a daily bulletin of their doings; in fact they had not time to do it, but if any information was required he would be very glad to give it, unless he was debarred, which was not often the case. Proceeding, His Excellency said:—I shall be in this office until one o'clock to give any information to those in charge of the papers in this Colony. Many things are written, perhaps sometimes in a hurry, which in calmer moments would not be written. But I am not complaining because perhaps sometimes they may be corrected. I refer especially to something which appeared in one of the morning papers to-day.

His Excellency's suggestion with regard to the answering of questions was agreed to, and the Council adjourned sine die.

AMERICA'S NEW ROLE.

PROFESSOR JENKS' VIEW.

America has assumed additional responsibilities as a world Power and cannot morally shirk these responsibilities, according to Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, of New York University, who gave the first of a series of three lectures on the new relations of the United States to the world, at New York recently. Dr. Jenks said he felt that the Peace Conference was likely to be decisive on many points, and that the fate of practically all nations would be very materially affected by its decisions.

"The United States has already assumed certain special responsibilities," said Dr. Jenks. "Not only does the fact that our great army and navy, with the tremendous moral effect that their possession exerts, impose a responsibility upon us, but we cannot ignore the fact that our country, through President Wilson, before the close of the war was very active in suggestion, and that the President's suggestions were formally accepted by the Central Powers and assented to by the Allies. Since no other nation had so much to do with laying the basis for discussions at the Peace Conference as did America, through its President, we cannot, if we would, morally shift the responsibility."

"Again, there has been no other figure in the Peace Conference, if we may trust the newspaper reports, that has been so active and so very insistent upon his views, not except Premier Clemenceau, as has President Wilson. Such power as we have, and such actions as our representative has taken, impose the very greatest responsibility, and it would certainly be wrong for us to attempt to dodge it. It is probably not too much to say that our experience with Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands has proved our ability to handle difficult questions, such as some now facing the Peace Conference."

Referring to the fact that the United States is no longer a debtor country, but a creditor nation, with a net income from interest that will probably amount to five hundred millions a year, Dr. Jenks, in speaking of the way to handle questions of exchange, advocated particularly the idea that the people of the United States should not merely buy foreign bonds freely, but that they should make direct investments on a large scale, especially in the undeveloped countries, such as sections of South America, Central Africa, China, and Russia.

"We should buy railroads, telephones, mines, electric plants and power, even land," he said. "This would be better for us. It would probably widen our markets more rapidly, would bring us greater gains, greater knowledge, and greater influence. What is perhaps of greater importance in the present crisis is that this policy would be the best one for the undeveloped countries in question. They need capital now as years ago we needed it to develop our country. Had it not been for the investments of Great Britain, France, Holland, and Germany in this country, we should not have had developed resources that proved so significant in the last year."

STUDENT OF NATURE.

An extraordinarily close student of nature sent the following to a magazine, and it was accepted:—"Most men know hens from one or two angles only. They know them as roost 'spring chicken' in restaurants and 'chicken fricassee' at home; they know them as pestiferous nuisances on the public highway, with bewildering and always totally unexpected reactions to the cry of a motor horn; they know them as strident voices invading, shortly after midnight, the slumbers of the tired city man who has fled to the country for quiet." Judging from the foregoing it must have been the humble unobtrusive cockerel who has been laying eggs all these ages past.

VICTORIA THEATRE

10th, 11th, 12th and 13th APRIL.

UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED BY
NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS

THE WORLD WAR AND A WOMAN

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LEST WE FORGET

The Mighty Arrangement of the Hun

Starring

The Beautiful Survivor of the Lusitania Disaster

RITA JOLIVET

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PRICES AS USUAL.

"LEST WE FORGET".

A REMARKABLE FILM.

The Victoria Theatre has a special attraction to-night, when the film "Lest We Forget" is being screened.

This magnificent production gives in immortal form America's reason for making war upon the Hun. It shows graphically the sinking of that great ship, the Lusitania, resulting in a wholesale slaughter of the innocents. The presence of Charles Frohman on that ill-fated journey has now become a matter of history. By his side was Rita Jolivet, who has given to the world not only his last immortal words, but also the present mighty photo-drama of which she is the star. About the sinking of the Lusitania has been woven a noble story, showing conditions of the period both in America and in war-torn Europe, and an exquisite romance, giving a tender human note to the great spectacle, the most powerful photographic document of the war.

LAWN TENNIS.

H. K. C. C. TOURNAMENT.

Three matches were played in the Hongkong Cricket Club Tennis Tournament yesterday. Chief interest was centred in the semi-final of the Open Singles Championship, in which the Japanese, T. Mishima, met, and defeated, F. A. Redmond. In the opening set, Mishima secured the first game, after which Redmond went steadily ahead. Later the Japanese improved and Redmond fell off, Mishima securing the set by 7-5. Even play characterised the beginning of the second set, but at 3-3 Mishima again went ahead and won 6-3. In the next set Redmond's play improved considerably and he took the first five games and finally won 6-1. Redmond failed to maintain his superiority in the fourth set, Mishima winning by 6-4 and consequently the match.

The other results were:—
Club Handicap Singles, Chas. A. L. Forster (recs. 1/0) beat Major Ardoio (recs. 2/6), 6-4, 6-3.
Club Handicap Doubles, N. E. Kent and J. S. Jennings (owe 30) beat A. D. Humphreys and C. C. Hickling (scr.), 11-9, 4-6 and 6-4.

SUMMARY COURT.

SOLICITOR AND CLIENT.

This morning Mr. Justice Melbourne had before him the case in which Mr. Richard C. Faithfull, solicitor, sued Chan Cheung-chai alias Chan Cheung-chiu, coal merchant, for the recovery of \$235.20 being as to \$190.20 for monies paid by him to the defendant's request to Messrs. D'Almada and Mason on May 28, 1918, in order that the defendant might be released from custody and as to \$45 thereof for professional services rendered to the defendant.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the defence.

Mr. Faithfull, in opening the case, stated that although the action was to recover \$235.20 (the writ having been issued on September 3, 1918) he had since that time received from a man named Chan Chu-chang \$150, on behalf of defendant. His claim would now be for \$84.20.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull, in the witness box, stated that in April last year he was instructed to defend a case 496 of 1918 in which Messrs. D'Almada and Mason appeared on behalf of the plaintiff. Before 7th May the case was adjourned twice and re-adjourned. The case was on the list on 22nd May and adjourned till the 27th May. His client did not turn up on the 27th May and Mr. Justice Gompertz was determined to hear it. Judgment was given for the plaintiff and the latter taxed the costs, and that very evening witness heard that defendant was in custody, under a civil warrant for \$190.20, \$90.20 being the taxed cost. Chan Chu-chang introduced the defendant and he went down to see the defendant at the Supreme Court. In consequence of what was told him over the telephone, authorising him to pay the money, witness wrote to Messrs. D'Almada and Mason and paid \$190.20 the next morning and had the defendant released. After half-an-hour, on the 28th of May, the defendant with one of the witness' clerks (Lam Chi-lai) appeared in the office. Witness paid the money out of monies not belonging to the defendant at all. Although defendant said he did not request the witness to pay, witness submitted that defendant had acquiesced in the payment.

Mr. Justice Melbourne:—O, now he says he did not authorise you to pay.

Witness:—That's what he says. If I did not pay the money, he would not have been released.

Continuing, Mr. Faithfull said he wrote a letter to the defendant at Wanchai demanding payment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hind, witness said he could safely say that one or other of his staff informed defendant that the case was coming on 27th May.

Mr. Hind:—Do you know when and on what occasion and by whom?—He was informed by Sam Sui Yui. The defendant had no defence.

Mr. Hind:—His case is that he had a defence. Because he was not informed, he did not attend Court on May 27th last.

Mr. Faithfull:—In that case I am guilty of gross negligence. He can go for me. I say he was informed.

Continuing, Mr. Faithfull said that Chan Chiui's brother paid him \$150. He gave a receipt in the name of his wife, but particularly did not specify what the amount was for. Witness told her distinctly that he would not specify what the amount was for.

Defendant, examined, said that last year he engaged Mr. Faithfull to defend an action brought against him by Chun Kai-king in action 496. Witness' defence was that plaintiff owed \$130 and offered \$100 and still owed \$30. Witness saw Mr. Faithfull once or twice on the matter. Lam Chi-lai, Mr. Faithfull's clerk, said the cost would be \$25. Witness paid \$10 towards the cost. Lam Chi-lai said he would inform him when the case would come up, but he failed to do so. It was when he was arrested that Lam Chi-lai informed him that he lost the case. Lam Chi-lai said that he would go and see Mr. Faithfull.

Mr. Hind:—What did Lam Chi-lai say Mr. Faithfull said?

Mr. Faithfull:—I am not responsible for what my clerk told the defendant.

Mr. Hind:—Mr. Faithfull's clerk is paid to deal with his clients.

Mr. Justice Melbourne:—How can Lam Chi-lai say what Mr. Faithfull would do?

Defendant continuing, said Lam Chi-lai when he returned from the office, told him that Mr. Faithfull said he forgot, and added that Mr. Faithfull would see him released.

Mr. Faithfull:—I will not allow that question to be put. I do not know whether Lam Chi-lai said that or not.

The case is proceeding.

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, AND MANILA.

s.s. "ECLIPSE"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on April 15th 1919 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after April 16th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 9th April, 1919

LEAGUE CRICKET.

K. C. C. v. R. G. A.

To be played on Saturday, 12th April, at Kowloon, at 2.15 p.m. The following have been selected to represent Kowloon:—J. P. Robinson, C. P. James, R. Pestonji, H. Overy, C. J. Stapleton, D. M. Goodall, K. Macaskill, H. H. Taylor, A. de Souza, A. O. Brown and L. J. Blackburn.

NOTICES

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Under the distinguished Patronage of His Excellency
the Officer Administering the Government

THE
STUNTSIN
THE THREE ACT COMEDY

"OUR BOYS"

ON

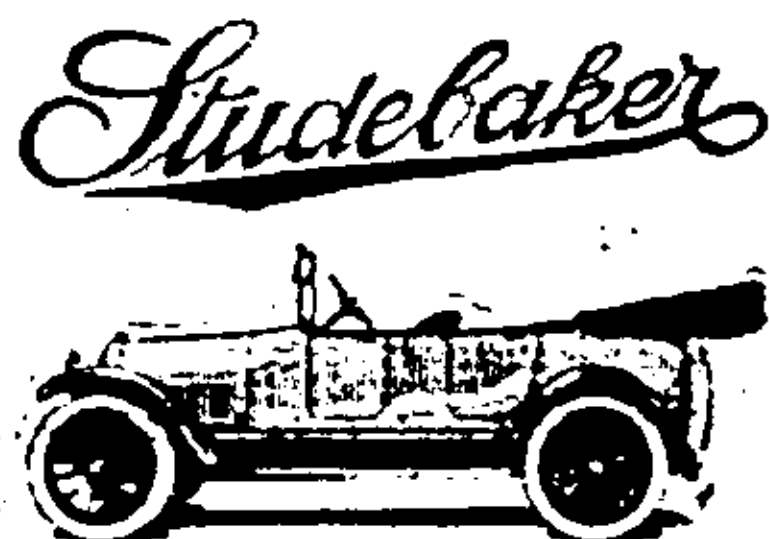
SATURDAY, 12th April, at 9.15 p.m.

Proceeds in aid of Charities.

PRICES: \$5.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

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Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

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WISEMAN'S TEA

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116 TINS 80 CENTS

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OF MOTORING.

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The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the
syllabus including courses for MECHANICS
and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous
of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the
moment having means at their disposal for
their course.

Works and school-Shaukiwan Office-4 Queen's Road Central

SWEDEN HASTENS TO
ADOPT REFORMANTI-REFORMERS STUDIED
KAISER'S FATE

Stockholm, December 27.—Sweden's constitutional struggle, which has been raging and at times taking very threatening forms ever since the present Liberal-Socialist Cabinet assumed power in September, 1917, has ended with a practically unqualified victory of the parties of reform. This is the first substantial fruit in a national country of the German and Austrian catastrophes.

Two months ago it was a certainty that the serious issues which divided the Swedish parties would not be settled before 1919, and it was doubtful if they would be settled even then. The anti-reform parties were strong and obdurate, and they had badly defeated the would-be reforming Government. But within a week of the Kaiser's abdication the struggle had begun again in a still more acute form; the vacillating Cabinet had declared that the universal revolutionary ferment compelled it to act at once, and the anti-reformers had been thoroughly frightened by the events happening on the southern side of the Baltic that in a fortnight they went further in making concessions than they had done during the whole preceding fourteen months. Thereby Sweden got practically a new Constitution, and was set beside Norway and Denmark among Europe's most democratic states.

The issues decided in the struggle were three: reform of the Upper House, votes for women, and government by parliamentary majority as opposed to the present unsettled system under which cabinets with a majority in the Riksdag alternate with "non-political" or "efficient" cabinets, composed largely of distinguished citizens who are outside the party struggle. Of this question of parliamentarism little was heard during the crisis, because no legislative proposal concerning it was brought up. But parliamentarism, it was understood, could be considered established only if the cabinet won on the other two questions. Of these two, votes for women was conceded by its opponents toward the close of the struggle; but the question of reform of the Upper House remained undecided almost to the last.

The advocates of the reforms were the present cabinet of Prof. Nils Eden and its Liberal and Socialist supporters in both chambers of the Riksdag. At the last general election, in September, 1917, both these parties made the so-called "Constitution Question," which embraced all the problems mentioned above, the chief plank in their platform; while the third great party, the Conservative, opposed. The Conservative Cabinet of M. Schwartz was then in power. It was badly defeated. The Conservatives, who went into the election with 86 seats, came out with 57; M. Schwartz had to resign; and Prof. Eden formed a cabinet which had an emphatic popular mandate to force the reforms through. M. Eden is himself a Liberal; but as the Liberal party had only 62 seats out of 230 in the new Riksdag, he formed a coalition with the moderate Socialists, who had 86 seats, and took into his new cabinet three Socialists: M. Branting, founder of Sweden's first Social-Democratic party and the first Socialist to sit in a Swedish legislature; Baron Palmstierna and M. Ryden. After some months in office M. Branting resigned.

In the lower (Democratic) chamber of the Riksdag this Liberal-Socialist coalition com-

manded 148 votes, an absolute majority, but in the upper chamber it was in a minority of 63, against 86 Conservatives. In this enumeration I leave out of account the Left-Socialist party, a new semi-Bolshevik foundation, which has twelve representatives in the lower chamber. These Left-Socialists cannot be considered as for or against the constitutional reform, their programme being a complete change of national institutions by force, if necessary.

The reform of the upper chamber, which the Cabinet of October, 1917, set about, is Sweden's most important domestic political enterprise of the last half-century. In 1866, after much the same kind of struggle, the original Swedish Legislature, the four-chambered States-General (an institution which survived forty years longer in Sweden's former dependency, Finland), was swept away; and the present two-chambered Riksdag was instituted. In 1909 the lower chamber was reformed on the basis of universal suffrage. The upper chamber remained much like the English House of Lords, undemocratic in constitution and permanently conservative in policy. The Chamber is not, however, hereditary. It contains 150 members, a sixth of whom are elected every year, to sit for terms of six years. But the franchise is undemocratic, voting being indirect and on a property basis, which somewhat resembles the graded system of the recently abolished Prussian Landtag.

The immediate electors are the provincial councils and the urban and rural municipal councils. To vote in an election to these councils one must have an income of 3,000 crowns a year or possess taxable property worth 50,000 crowns. One vote is allowed for every crown of income up to 1,000 crowns; 2,000 in the cities; and for every 500 crowns after that, and a wealthy person may have as many as forty votes, that being the legal limit. Before the war the average working man or peasant had no say at all in the composition of the upper chamber; during the war, as a result of the enormous rise in wages due to the depreciation of money, this condition tended to change; but the majority in the upper chamber remained conservative. It opposed most of the measures advocated by the Liberal-Socialist majority in the lower house, and it was confident of its ability to resist any drastic reform.

In spite of a violent and even threatening popular agitation during the past half a dozen years, the upper chamber held its own. Its constitutional position was well defined, and in wrecking progressive measures it was well within its rights. In law the two chambers are equal; bills are usually submitted to both at the same time, and if a dispute arises both vote together and the joint majority decides. The assault upon the upper chamber was, therefore, not a matter of constitutional law but of policy. Many individual Swedes claimed that the best way of reform was complete abolition of the chamber, to be followed by one-chamber government, but the Liberals (including the Premier) stand for the two-chamber system, and the moderate Socialists are divided on the issue. Only the Left-Socialists stand solidly for a single chamber.

The cabinet decided, therefore, to democratize the electoral basis; that is, to broaden the franchise to the provincial and municipal councils which elect the upper chamber. In that way these councils would be Liberalized or Socialized, and in due time the upper chamber would be occupied by parties in much the same relative strength as in the lower chamber, where the Liberal-Socialist majority is

permanent. This reform was embarked upon last summer; but it could not be constitutionally carried through without the upper chamber's consent; and the Conservative majority in the upper chamber threw M. Eden's first bill inconspicuously out. A violent quasi-revolutionary agitation followed, and the upper chamber was threatened with revolution unless it gave way. But M. Eden and his followers failed to effect anything; and they postponed the reform until the Riksdag of 1919.

During the same session of the Riksdag the upper house threw out the cabinet's other great reform—votes for women! For this reform all Liberal and Socialist stood firmly, and practically all Conservatives opposed. In this matter Sweden is behind her neighbours; in Finland women have had the vote since 1906, in Norway since 1913, and in Denmark since 1915; and in all three countries the reform has been a success. Since the German revolution the refusal of the vote to women is practically confined to the Latin countries of Europe, in which, as M. Clemenceau wrote, "Catholic culture and the system of women's education differentiate our feminism from the feminism of the rest of the world." In Sweden the movement for women's suffrage has not been strong, or at least has not been demonstrative; and the main Liberal and Socialist motive for pressing it was a conviction that it is democratic and would therefore strengthen their (the democratic) parties' position in the Riksdag.

The absence of parliamentary government in Sweden has always been a reproach in the eyes of those who consider this system of cabinet rule identical with democracy. On this matter there is a Swedish prejudice, with a good historical foundation dating from the eighteenth century. Then, when party government elsewhere was confined to England, the Swedish "Hat" and "Cap" factions struggled for power in the State-General; and as they won or lost, "Hat" and "Cap" men held executive power. The struggle between the factions was almost unprecedented for ferocity; a disastrous war with Russia was the result; the finances were ruined, and the nation breathed freely when this perversion of democracy was put an end to by a coup d'état planned by a new King, Gustav III.

For a hundred years Sweden's cabinets were appointed by the sovereign with little regard for Riksdag majorities, but of late the parliamentary system has crept in, without, however, finding a firm basis. The last Conservative Premier, M. Hammarskjöld and M. Schwartz, ruled firmly for over three years, in spite of large hostile majorities in the lower chamber. This non-parliamentary system received a serious blow by the 1917 elections. The Liberal-Socialist victory compelled M. Schwartz to resign, and the new Premier, M. Eden, worked harmoniously with the new majority. This agitation had its effect. The party representatives in the joint Riksdag committee came to an agreement, which in the main embodied a surrender by the Conservative party, and which guaranteed the successful pushing through of the reforms.

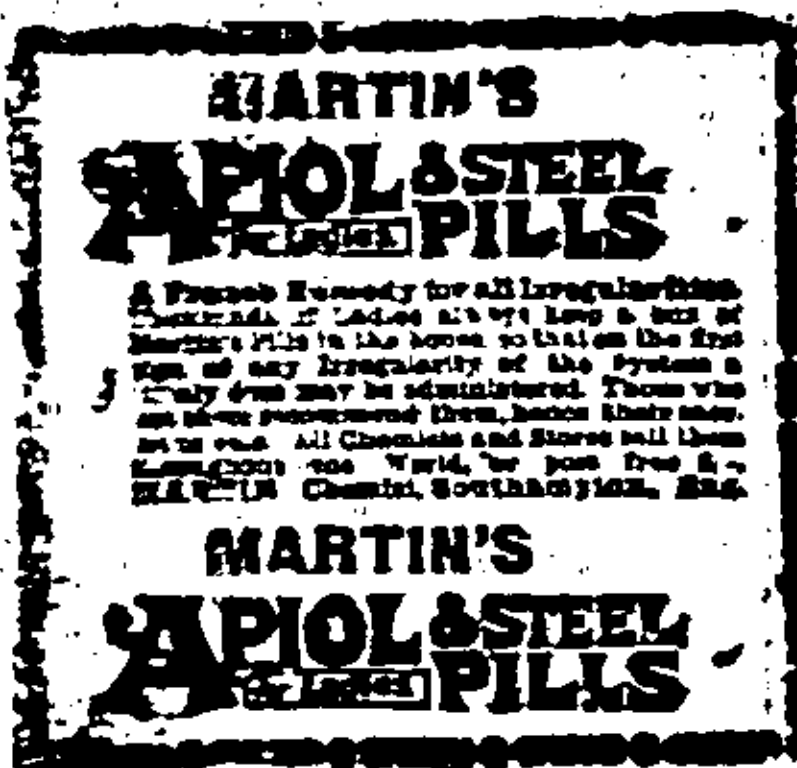
Next year, when the other bills agreed upon are passed Sweden will have a wholly modern and wholly democratic constitution. The country's total vote, including the new women voters, will be increased three-fold. The indirect system of election to the upper chamber, which is to be retained, will not prevent that chamber being as democratic as is the lower with its permanent Liberal-Socialist majority. Now that the

forty-grade scale has disappeared, the nobles and large landowners in the country and the wealthy burghers in the towns will have no more say in one chamber than they have in the other. The objection is still made that both chambers, in addition to having the same functions, as has been the case all along, will in future also represent the same interests, and that therefore the real intent of two-chamber government will cease, and this objection seems valid in essentials. Sweden will be a one-chamber country like Finland and Greece, and thereby one unanimous demand of the extreme Left parties everywhere else in Europe will be strengthened. —New York Evening Post.

THIRTEEN PARTIES IN COMMONS.

With an overwhelmingly Coalition majority in the Commons, a few errors one way or the other as to the strength, or even the classification, of parties matter but little. Yet now that members have been sworn in, it may be desirable that we should go as close to historical accuracy as is possible in a somewhat confused situation. After the declaration of the polls on Dec. 23 few of the papers agreed as to the strength of parties, and the parties themselves were in doubt in some cases. The doubt existed up to the publication of the new "Vacher," which may be accepted as being as nearly as possible accurate. From "Vacher" it will be found that there are now thirteen parties in the new House compared with six in the old. Whether it will prove an unlucky number, and for whom, remains to be seen.

NOTICE.



PREVENT DISEASE
"INSECTOX"
IMPROVED "REPELLE'S
FLY SPRAY"
SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOS
& OTHER INSECT DISEASE
CARRIERS.

"INSECTOX OUTFITS" consisting of
a box of "Household Insectox".

Price \$4.00
"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX"
Bottle, for use in home, hospital, hotel, etc.

Price \$1.30 per tin.
"CRUDE INSECTOX" Bottle, extra
strong, for use in camps, stables, factories, & other quarters, etc.

Price \$1.30 per tin.
"HORTICULTURAL INSECTOX"
Bottle, for spraying plants infested with
greenfly, etc. Harmless to plants etc.

Price 70c. per tin.
On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson &
Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, Bakilly
Co., Hongkong, and leading stores.

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NOTICE

UNIVERSITY OF
HONGKONG.

Matriculation, Senior and Junior
Local Examinations.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that these examinations
will commence on MONDAY,
July 14th 1919.

Forms of entry and all
particulars can be obtained on
application to the Registrar,
The University, Hongkong.

Each entry form, duly filled in,
must reach the Registrar, to-
gether with the fee (Ten dollars,
or Hong Kong Currency) on or before
7th May 1919.

The following Scholarships
will be awarded on the results of
the Matriculation Examination,
provided that candidates of
sufficient merit offer themselves.

(a) One King Edward VII
Scholarship of £40 a year, for
five years, tenable in any Faculty.
A candidate for this scholarship
must be under the age of 21 on
July 1st and must before the
first day of the examination,
submit to the Registrar proof
that he is a British subject.

(b) One President's Scholarship
of four hundred dollars (Peking
Currency) for five years, tenable
in any Faculty. A candidate for
this scholarship must be under
the age of 21 years on July 1st
and must, before the first day
of the examination, submit to
the Registrar proof that he is the
son of Chinese parents; that he
was not born in any British Possession
or Protectorate; that he has not
adopted any foreign nationality;
and that he is not eligible to
compete for a King Edward VII
Scholarship.

Candidates who secure a King
Edward VII or President's
Scholarship must enter the
University on the day on which
the University session opens
and must reside in one of the
hostels directly managed by the
University.

The examinations will be
conducted according to the
Regulations for the Senior and
Junior Local Examinations and
for the Matriculation Examinations
1919.

HONGKONG
DOG & POULTRY SHOW
1919.

The above Show will be held on
Saturday next the 12th inst.

Dog judging commences
at 3 o'clock p.m.

Refreshments by
Messrs. Wiseman Ltd.

Band of the 18th Infantry, (by
kind permission of Major Morgan
& officers) will be in attendance.
Servants passes are now ready &
may be obtained from the under-
signed.

G. R.

All persons, with the ex-
ception of those of Chinese
race, desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily
AT THE PASS OFFICE, POST
OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO

DISTRIBUTOR FOR
OVERLAND, HUDSON, CHANDLER & ELGIN MOTOR CARS.

HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES.

NEW SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED.

STERLING TYRES.

PLEASE CALL AND INSPECT.

24 & 25, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE 482.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

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Telegraphic Address—BROSSARPIN
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ARCHITECTS and SURVEYORS,
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Codes, A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français,
Bentley's, Omnibus and Private.

Agenies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, HAIPHONG, PEKIN & TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:
Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds,
Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls,
Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers,
Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Cul-
verts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles
(hollow and full), all lengths and
sizes, Sides and Foundation plat-
forms, Chimneys, Poles for support-
ing Telegraph and Telephone lines
and carrying Electric Light and
Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT:
Industrial materials for railways,
factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes,
angle bars, steel joists, iron
sheets, motors and Fichet's fire-
proof safes.

**REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.**

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT WORK ALREADY EXECUTED.

1910.—Barracks in Thudamut for the French Government, Indo-China.	1913-14.—Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Singa- pore.
1911.—Wharves at Pulo-Bukom, Singa- pore, for the Standard Oil Co.	1914.—Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. Singapore.
1912.—Central Market, Saigon, super- ficial area 330' x 330'.	1914.—Coaling Wharf at Hongkong with Crane Railway, 5 tons.
1912.—Bridge with swing span at Soai- tung Cambodia, length, 178'.	1915.—Wharf for French Government Mail steamers in 30 ft. water, Bangkok.
1913.—Water tower on pillars 30 ft. high (25,000 galls) Saigon Railway.	1916.—Bridge of 740 ft. length, in 20' water: span 50 ft., Comxy, Indo- China.
1914.—Bridge of 350 ft. in length in 34' water: span 90 ft. at Rachgia, Indo-China.	1917.—Railway ferry boat of reinforced concrete at Johore.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT WORK IN HAND.

Steamer of 2,500 tons in R. C. at Saigon.	New Godown at Kowloon, Hongkong.
Banque Industrielle de Chine, Haiphong.	Grand Hotel, Peking.
	Several steamers 2,000 tons, Tientsin.

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:
Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000
tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats, in steel,
wood and reinforced concrete.
Sea going ships in reinforced con-
crete and wood. Steamers and
Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:
Frame work, machine tools, boilers,
and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS
Private and Public Buildings, Fac-
tories, Godowns, Tunnels, Founda-
tions in bad ground, by com-
pressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers,
Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to examine, free of charge, all technical and industrial
questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction
which may be required. Address as above or to their agents, Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14 Des Vœux Road,
Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate
versed in literature, has been a teacher to Eu-
ropean Officers and Merchants in the Colony for
12 years.
He has a good method of training Europeans to
read in the Chinese character, and is a possessor
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He
has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Canton.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language
are requested to write care of "Hongkong Tele-
graph," Office or direct to No. 138 Wellington
Street, first floor and to Messrs. Ribeiro and
Biva, Old Supreme Court, Ground floor.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
IT Demand	3/3 11/16
30 d/s	3/3 13/16
60 d/s	3/3 15/16
4 m/s	3/4 11/16
IT Shanghai	Nom.
IT Singapore	141
IT Japan	150 3/4
IT India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
IT San Francisco	77
co & New York	
IT Java	190
IT Marks	N. m.
IT France	4 55
Demand, Paris	4 55 3/4
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	3/4 3/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/5
6 m/s. L/C	3/5 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/5 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco co & New York	78 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4 73 3/4
6 m/s. France	4 77 3/4
Demand, Germany	77 1/2
Demand, New York	77 1/2
IT Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
IT Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	158 3/4
Demand, Singapore	141
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	46 3/4
Sovereign	6 90 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	42.20
Bar Silver, per oz	48 15 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	% dis.
H'kong 50 cts sub.	10
" 10 "	15.50%
" 5 "	14.50%
C. coins 5 1/2 %	dis.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that a SPECIAL EXTRAOR-
DINARY GENERAL MEETING
of Members will be held in the
CHAMBER ROOM, CHARTER-
ED BANK BUILDING, on
TUESDAY, 15th instant at 4
p.m. to consider and if thought
desirable, pass the following
Resolution:—
That it is the desire of the
merchants of Hongkong that this
Colony adopt the daylight Saving
System to the extent of one hour,
from 1st May next until 30th
September next, and that the
Government be approached with
a request to introduce the system
by putting forward the clock one
hour at 12 midnight on 30th
April.

By Order.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,

Secretary

Hongkong, 8th April, 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	Every 15 mins
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	10 mins
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	10 mins
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	10 mins
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	10 mins
11.00 " " 12.00 p.m.	10 mins
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	10 mins
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	10 mins
2.00 " " 3.00 " "	10 mins
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	10 mins
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	10 mins

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. to
11.40 p.m. every 30 mins to 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

WEEK DAYS.	Every 15 mins
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	10 mins
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	10 mins
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	10 mins
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	10 mins
11.00 " " 12.00 p.m.	10 mins
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	10 mins
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	10 mins
2.00 " " 3.00 " "	10 mins
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	10 mins
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	10 mins

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office,
Alexandra Building, Des Vœux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

NOTICE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—Regarding notice of

cancellation of accommodation
booked for the Company's
April and May sailings.

We are now informed that a
certain amount of first class ac-
commodation will be available on
the Empress of Russia, to sail 1st
May, while accommodation on the
Empress of Asia, to sail 9th
May, will be entirely available.
The sailing of the Empress of
Japan, 14th May, is definitely
cancelled as from this port.

Original holders of accommoda-
tion on the Empress of Russia,
at May, will, if desired, be given
passage on that date in order of
original application, to the extent
of accommodation available.

Original holders of accommoda-
tion on the Empress of Asia,
at May, will, if desired, be given
their original allotment.

The undersigned will be glad to
receive advice from all concerned
as promptly as possible.

P. D. SUTHERLAND,

General Agent, Passenger Dept.

DRESS THRIFTILY!

National interest and personal
economy are best served by
having dresses dyed or dry-
cleaned by Diamond perfect
processes.

To wear old clothes need not
mean shabby clothes if
DIAMOND service is utilised.

A century's experience
enables DIAMOND to
give maximum satisfac-
tion at minimum cost.

The DIAMOND DYEING &
DRY CLEANING CO.

Agent:

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37, 34 WELLINGTON STREET.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

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(Specially authorised by Presidential
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Authorized Capital\$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital\$13,379,400.00

Reserve Funds\$ 3,197,400.00

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(Peking): Haining, Tungchow,
(North): Miyun, Chohsien, Pahnien,
Ninkansan, Huzanhua, (Chihli):
Tientsin, Pootung, Lutai, Tsinhai-
shien, Sangliang, Shentehai, Tang-
shan, Taming, Chohsien Weinsien,
(Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden,
Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liao-
yuanchow, Hebo, Haininngow,
Tsouanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung,
Tiching, Chinghsien, Sileng, Hulan,
Suifu, Hailin, Ninguta, Kong-
chuling, Liaoyang Fuyu, Yenchu,
Kaipinghsien (Hupei): Hankow,
Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha,
(Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanjing,
Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang,
Wuxih, Hsuehchow, Tungchow,
(South): Tsinhsien, (Shantung):
Tsinan, Taingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien,
Lintsinhsien, (Shansi): Taiyuanfu,
Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Tachungfu,
(Hokan): Kaitung, Chowkiakow,
Hanshsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong,
Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, Fu-
kien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankow,
Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, San-
tsuo, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shao-
sing, Hsuehchow, Kashing, Wenchow,
Ninpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen,
(Kiangsu): Nanchang, Kinkiang,
Kanchowfu, Chintehchen, Chian,
(Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangtow,
Luchow, Tachung, Tungki, Luau,
(Szechuen): Kweichow, Kweichow-
fu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hanchungfu,
(Suiyuan): Kweichow, Pootow-
chen (Tsahar): Kalgan Fengchen,
(Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current ac-
counts and fixed deposits. Terms
on application. Every description of
Banking Business transacted. Loans
granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING.

33, Wall Street, New York.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUSU.S. \$4,500,000.00

UNDIVIDED PROFITSU.S. \$1,542,412.00

R.T.S. Green, President and General Manager.

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PARIS OFFICE: 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 60, Wall Street.

MANILA OFFICE: 10, Market Street.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: 10, The Bund.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, Queen's Road Central.

PEKING OFFICE: 10, Chongwenmen.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHAN GHAI BANKING-CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:—

Sterling£1,500,000 at 2/.

.....\$15,000,000

Silver\$11,000,000

.....\$56,000,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors\$15,000,000

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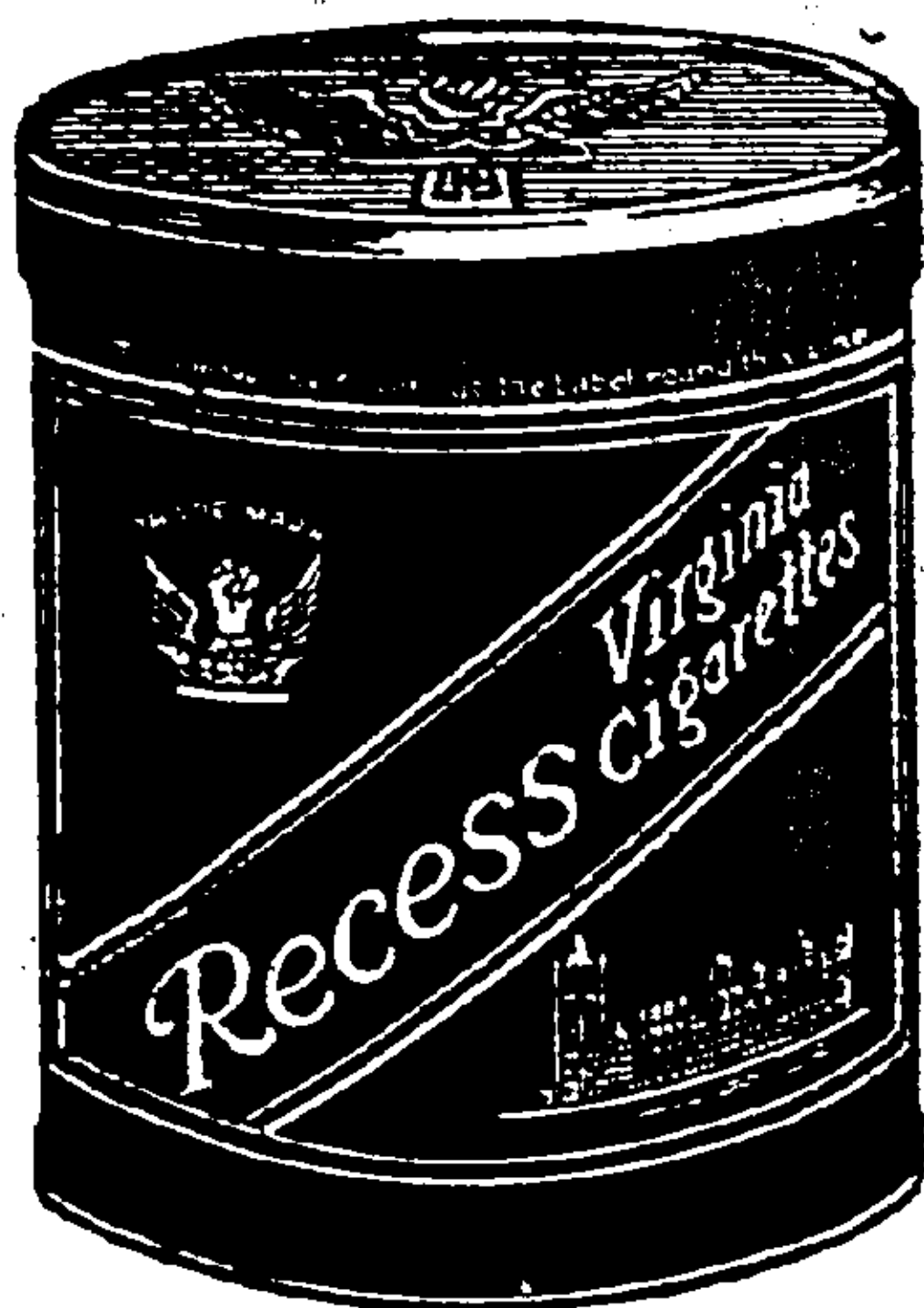
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NOTICES.

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.



Large Size

Cigarette.

Packed in

Air-Tight

Tin of 50

Cigarettes.

Manufactured

by



This Advertisement is owned by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

SHAMEEN NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen April 9.

With regard to the robbery at Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's manager's private residence on Saturday evening last, a coolie in the employ of the office gave evidence at the H.B.M. Consular Court sitting this morning.

The defendant pleaded "Guilty" and upon being questioned as to how he knew the bank notes were left in the wardrobe narrated that he had a dream which told him of the whereabouts of the notes and urging him to go and steal them, telling him he would not be found out. This caused much laughter. It will be remembered how on Saturday last a concert was being given at the Canton Club Theatre and Mr. and Mrs. Courtney went from their house at about 9 p.m. and upon their return found their bedroom disturbed and the wardrobe ransacked. Information was at once given to the Shameen Police and all the servants who were still on the premises searched. It was thought that an outsider was the culprit. The man now charged was among the servants searched on that evening, but the following morning the Superintendent of Police gave orders for his arrest on suspicion, for investigation to be made. Upon being searched nothing of value was on his person but a key was found. With this key the man's room was opened and a rattan basket was turned inside out, with the result that it was seen to contain a lining of brown paper apparently quite damp. On further examination notes to the amount of \$180.00 were discovered, distributed quite flatly inside this lining of brown paper. The man was dumbfounded on the find being brought to light. The offender was handed over to the Chinese Authorities to be dealt with stringently.

Yesterday at the Tungshan Golf Links, near Canton, the final for the Captain's Cup for 1918 was played between Mr. J. T. Smith and Mr. C. E. Watson, both of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section). The day was excellent and both players drove off with fine form. Scoring was most even, and after the first nine holes there was only one point between the players, Mr. Watson 41 against Mr. Smith, 42. In the second round, scoring was again good and it was anybody's game, the last hole, the eighteenth, showing Mr. Smith 39 against Mr. Watson 41. Mr. Smith is to be congratulated on his win by one up and for the consistency of his play.

NOTICE.

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SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

April 10.

Chong Shing, 1256, Br. Capt. Mayrick, Singapore, P. & O.—Mooring.

Ningpo, 1228, Br. Capt. Freer, Newchwang B. & B.—Mooring.

Blackow, 1222, Br. Capt. Shane, Canton, B. & B.—Mooring.

Hongchow, 999, Br. Capt. Tonkin, Canton, B. & B.—Mooring.

Yingchow, 1216, Br. Capt. Simons, Shanghai, B. & B.—Mooring.

Hong Bee, 2056, Br. Capt. Van Emden, Penang, B. & B.—Mooring.

Paul Lasa, 1246, Fr. Capt. Bro. M. M.—Mooring.

Primo Shina, 1124, Nor. Capt. Moller, Bangkok, T. & W.—Mooring.

Bahavia, 2753, Jap. Capt. Kusai, O. B. K.—Mooring.

Amakura, 1370, Jap. Capt. Kitaco, Ko Loo, O. S. K.—Mooring.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Yingchow for Canton.

Hongchow for Shanghai.

Wing Hoi Lee for Kwongchow.

Wai Son for Kwongchow.

Shing for Shanghai.

Hongchow for Tientsin.

Arabia Maru for Victoria.

Kaahing for Wuhu.

Bahavia Maru for Tokyo.

Wai Hong for Sandakan.

Sun Tak for Hongkong Bay.

Hakan for Focchow.

Paul Lasa for Cebu and Manila.

Primo Shina for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Utr S.S. PERSIA MARU, from Hongkong, on 9th April.

Anderson Dr. & Mrs. Lemmon Dr. & Mrs. W. N.

Shing Mr. P. K. Lau Hung Sun.

Chong Mr. & Mrs. O. L. McKay Mr. & Mrs. J. A.

Chong Mr. & Mrs. B. B. McKay Mr. & Mrs. J. A.

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THE WAR SAVINGS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH LIST OF

THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

During last month War Loan was purchased by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for its members, amounting to \$313,100.66 (Straits Currency) which constitutes a record.

The amounts paid in were invested in Straits Settlements War Loan at 5 1/2%.

The membership of the Association has reached 1,350.

Full particulars and application forms may be obtained from the undersigned.

Total amount received to date \$2,556,310

Total amount of Straits Currency since last investment \$120,239.30

Previously acknowledged 622,227.01

Total \$742,456.31

Total amount of Yen received since last investment £2 600: 10: 11

Previously acknowledged 15,152: 6: 6 1/2

Total £15,753: 17: 5 1/2

Total amount of Yen received since last investment Y 100.00

Previously acknowledged 584.40 1/2

Total Y 684.40 1/2

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.

Barometer 29.83 29.79 29.79

Temperature 76 72 79

Humidity 73 95 75

Wind Direction W. N.W. W.

Force 2 1 1

Weather c of o

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest temp at temperature on the 10th 75

Lowest 64

H.K. Observatory, Apr. 10, 1919.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

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